The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,121 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	
M. Malwa	2959	500	A. C. Loggin	22d July
L. Ravenna	3272	700	E. Stewart	29th "
— Nisam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
L. Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	12th "
M. Pekin	3900	800	A. Symons	19th "
L. Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	26th "
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. K. Thompson	2nd Sept
L. Peshawur	2900	600	E. J. Baker	9th "
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th "
L. Ballarat	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	FRIDAY. 26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884
THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson		25th July.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt		8th Aug.
NEPAUL	3531	600	H. Wyatt		22nd Aug.
Ancona	3128	600	R. G. Murray		5th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, May 22, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5000	750	1st Aug.
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 15 0

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th July.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Aug.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,930	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail. 1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500	550	28th July.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

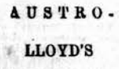
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LIE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN McGREGOR	3,000	Macalister	about 25th July.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	Kewly	5th Aug.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Macmahon	25th "
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	Beer	5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	15th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

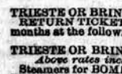
The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 21st July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrain, Bushire, Fao and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POCKET SPIRIT FLASKS.

STOUT glass bodies, half morocco leather-covered, with metal drinking cups and screw tops.

BRITANNIA METAL CUP AND TOP, From Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.
BRITANNIA METAL CUP AND TOP, with Shoulder Strap. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.
ELECTRO-PLATED CUP AND TOP, From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.
ELECTRO-PLATED CUP AND TOP, with Shoulder Strap. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
CHASED AND FIGURED PLATED CUPS. Gilt insides, plain tops, suitable for presentation. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S BLOTTING BOOKS made especially to stand the Indian Climate.

CHECKERED PERSIAN, LIMP OR STIFF COVERS—		
16 by 10½	Rs.	10-8 cash
14 by 9½	,,	8-0 ,,
11 by 9	,,	6-4 ,,
ROLLED ROAN—		
11 by 8½	Rs.	4-0 cash
14 by 9½	,,	5-1 ,,
16 by 10½	,,	6-4 ,,
MOROCCO LEATHER—		
9 by 6	Rs.	5-0 cash
11 by 9	,,	8-0 ,,
14 by 9½	,,	10-0 ,,
16 by 9½	,,	13-8 ,,

TREACHER'S Official Size BLOTTING BOOK for office use. Rs. 5 Cash.

Writing Desks, Expanding Alphabet Cases Official Expanding Letter Cases, Travelling Writing Cases. Leather goods of every description. The largest and choicest stock in India.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lances.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO INDIAN MILL-OWNERS.

FURNISH YOUR WEAVING SHEDS THROUGHOUT WITH MESSRS. H. LIVESEY'S LOOMS WHICH ARE NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN

The firm is under contract now to supply Messrs. G. and R. Dewhurst, the eminent manufacturers of shirtings, who have mills at Preston, Bamberbridge and Higher Walton, with 650 looms for one of their Weaving Sheds which is now been fitted with new machinery. Messrs. H. Livesey have also received an order for 300 looms from Messrs. Swanson Berby of Preston. We further continue to supply our Indian constituents with looms specially adapted for his country.

H. LIVESEY, LIMITED, Blackburn Lancashire.

THE Proprietor of the BOMBAY HOTEL begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED the Hotel to No. 6, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, formerly known as the Royal Hotel, which h's been rebuilt on the model of an English Hotel. The place is well located and open to the sea breeze. Terms moderate. Especial arrangements can be made at reduced rates for families. A Bar and Billiard room adjoin the Hotel, and Liquors of the best quality are kept.

5th July, 1884.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF EAST DECCAN LINE FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the line of Railway from HOTGI to GADAG, a distance of 173¾ miles, will be OPENED for Goods Traffic on the 1st August, 1884.

The Stations on this line are:—

Hotgi,	Bijapur,	Bagalkot,
Tadvai,	Jumnal,	Kaigeri,
Lachyan,	Mulvad,	Badami,
Indi Road,	Tekri,	Alur,
Nimbal,	Alimatti,	Mallapur,
Minchnal,	Karlimatti, and Gadag.	Hombal,

For rates and other particulars, apply to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, Gadag.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Poona, July 15, 1884.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JOHN BEAN, late of Ongar, County Essex, England, and formerly a Surgeon Major in the Indian Army.
RICHARD BODEN, late in the employ of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Company.
ROBERT WILLIAM BURTON, late Assistant, Stores Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.
WILLIAM BAILEY, late Sub-Conductor, Barrack Branch, P. W. Department.
WILLIAM COLES, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 12th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.
ANDREW FLOCKHART, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, and formerly an Engineer in the Indian Marine, Bombay.
SOPHIA MALCOLM HALL, late of Tairview, Guildford, Surrey, spinster.
HENRY JACKSON, late of Penrhôs, County Glamorgan, Civil Engineer.
WILLIAM ALFRED MILLS, late of Enderley in the County of Leicester.

All persons having claim against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 11th July, 1884.

STATIONERY.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, import Stationery and Writing Materials of every description direct from the Manufacturer, and are thus enabled to offer Goods at considerably Reduced Prices. Our Illustrated Catalogue, "supplied on application," will show a large and choice selection of Stationery of all kinds unsurpassed by any House in India. We quote a few lines of special value.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY,

PACKED IN ORNAMENTAL BOXES.

An excellent paper for general use. It is sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable, whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season:

Small and Large 8vo. Paper extra thick, box of 5 Quires	Rs.	1	8 and	Rs. 2 0
Queen's and Albert Paper, extra thick ,,		1	4 and	1 8
Small and Large 8vo. and large 4to, extra thick ,,	Rs.	1 12	2 4	4 8
Oblong and Square Envelopes, all sizes, Box of 100 from		1	0 to	1 8

FANCY AND TINTED STATIONERY.

vitations, etc., very fashionable for Local Correspondence.

IMPERIAL TREASURY REP.

Brown ue, Grey, Green, Rose, Salmon and Violet Tints, in separate boxes.

Albert and Small 8vo. Paper, box of 5 Quires	Rs.	1 12	and	Rs. 2 0
Square Envelopes for above, box of 100		1	8	1 12

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM "REP."

Albert and Small 8vo. Paper, Box of 5 Quires	Rs.	2	0 and	Rs. 2 4
Square Envelopes for above, Box of 100		1	8 and	1 12

ORNAMENTAL CABINETS OF STATIONERY.

Each containing 1 Quires Paper and 100 Square Envelopes to match, in seven selected styles ..... Rs. 1 12

SUPERIOR THIN STATIONERY,

For Foreign and Indian Postal Correspondence.

EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED ITALIAN PAPER.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture and availability for Inland Correspondence.

Small and Large 8vo. and Large 4to. Paper in Packets of 5 Quires	Rs.	1	2 Rs.	1 4 and Rs. 2 8
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PRINCE OF WALES' PAPER.

A thin opaque paper with water-lined ruling, medium 8vo. and 4to.

Paper in Packets of 5 Quires	Rs.	1	2 and Rs.	2 4
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GREY AND RED GRANITE PAPER.

In boxes containing 48 sheets Paper and 48 Square Envelopes.

Large 8vo. thin, for half tola correspondence, Box	Rs.	0	12
Small 8vo. thick, with smooth hard surface do.	,,	0	12

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality at reasonable prices.

Albert and small 8vo. Paper, Cream Laid, Packets of 5 Quires	Rs.	0	14 and Rs.	1 2
Lily, Opaque Paper, thick and extra thick		0	14 and ,,	1 2
Oblong and Square Envelopes, Boxes of 100 from		0	12 and ,,	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY LD.

LATE ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY,

ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILLWRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work. Importers of all classes of Machinery. Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied application.

WE have always ON SALE, Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fasteners Alimentative Compound, Seamless Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Steel, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES:—MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH.
Secretaries and Managers.

FERRINTOSH WHISKY.

WE are assured by connoisseurs that this Scotch Whisky has not its equal, at the price, in India; and it is now the favorite in numerous Messes, Hotels, etc.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

A GENEROUS and well-matured spirit which will compare favourably with the most expensive brands in the market.

Per dozen Rs. 29-8.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

"Temple House" POONA, Church-gate-street, BOMBAY.

THE ROYAL BLEND.

AS SUPPLIED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,

A GENUINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,

And undoubtedly the best Scotch Whisky in India. No puffing required. Send for a bottle and try for yourself.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND is distinguished by having a Bonquet as in fine old MATURED WINES which very few Scotch Whiskies in India can boast of.

Rs. 23-8 per dozen, Cash.

Apply to
THE GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; and Cumballa Hill,
And all first class Clubs, Hotels and Dealers.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

SATINS! SATINS!! SATINS!!!

SPECIAL SHOW,

THIS DAY,

OF

DRESS SATINS

IN ALL THE NEWEST COLOURS,

At Re. 1-8 per yard,

Usual Price being Rs. 2-4 per yard.

COME EARLY OR SEND FOR PATTERNS.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS

WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks,

as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43 ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a lass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	,, 30
In Semi-hunting	,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst th finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS, Limited.

DURING my temporary absence from Bombay, Mr. J. C. STUART is AUTHORIZED to SIGN all bills, cheques, receipts, &c., as Acting General Manager and Secretary of the Company.—Dated this 14th July, 1884.

E. FREEBORN,
General Manager and Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

REQUIRED for the post of MATHEMATICAL TEACHER in the School Department of the Agra College, a GRADUATA of an Indian University who has had experience in teaching as far as the Entrance Standard of the Calcutta University.

Salary Rs. 80 a month.

Application, with copies of testimonials, should be made to the PRINCIPAL, the College, Agra.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last, at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, will be payable on application, on and after the 17th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1884.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1884.

MRS. COULSON,

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS STORES, Carnac-road, near the Crawford Market.

FRESH ARRIVAL of Merino and Cashmere, plain and ribbed Hosiery, Shawls, Chenille and Beaded Capes, Fans, Silk Parasols and Umbrellas, Ladies' Work Boxes, Plush Companions, Plush Hand-Bags, Jet Ornaments, Tea Cosies, &c, &c.,

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY,

Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

UNDER instructions from the Director General of Railways, the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, will receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE or RENT, on long or short leases, for the greater part of the GROUND lately occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Stores and Locomotive Departments at Byculla, with the buildings thereon. For particulars apply at PORT STORKEEPER'S OFFICE, Apollo-street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. rice Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NOTICES.

WANTED, for the water works, Prome, British Burma, a COMPETENT ENGINEER to look after the Pumping Engines and to make himself generally useful to the Municipality in the way of Blacksmith's and fitter's work. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem, with free quarters. None but competent men, Europeans, of sober and steady habits, who have had experience in the setting up and looking after of Pumping Engines need apply. All applications with certified copies of testimonials to be forwarded so as to reach the undersigned not later than the first day of August next.

F. G. BROCK-FOX,
Executive Engineer,
Prome Division, P. W. D., Prome, British Burma.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at	Rs.	4-4	per dozen.
,, ,, pints at	,,	3-0	,,
Double Stout, quarts at	,,	4-3	,,
,, ,, pints at	,,	3-12	,,

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply, Godownkeeper,
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASOCIATION, LIMITED,

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months'	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.L.A.,
Managing Director.

6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

VICE-PATRON:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND:—

The Hon'ble F. FORBES ADAM, President.
K. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esq.
The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYAN MANDLICK, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble HADRUDIN TYEBJEE.
Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 1,000. Forms can be obtained on application to

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

MENT

BURTON'S

BOOK

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

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OVER LONG EVENING

Songs, Solo Selections, and Impersonations,

PANEL PROTOGRAPHS.

Or, the Singing Lawyer.

Master, The Spiritualist, The Wizard, The Tenor,

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DOMESTIC SQUABBLES.

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NEW MUSIC! NEW SONGS! NEW SOLOS!!!

Doors open at 8.30. Performances at 9 sharp.

Reserved Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

N.B.—In the unlikely event of the weather will not affect the performances, and the entertainment will positively take place at the hour announced.

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THE Seventeenth ANNUAL PICTURE EXHIBITION of the Simla Fine Arts Society will be opened at Simla on SATURDAY, the 27th of September, 1884.

For Prospectus, apply to

DONALD E. M'LEACKEN,

Hony. Secretary, Simla Fine Arts Society,

"The Cedars," Simla.

MORENAS & CO.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.

	2 lb. Tins. Rs. A.	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A.
Nice	2 6	1 6
Ladies' Market	2 4	1 4
Mixed	1 9	0 14
Ginger Nuts	1 8	0 12
Plain Arrowroot	1 6	0 12
Cheese	1 4	....
Combination	1 2	....
Milk	1 2	....
Lunch	1 2	....
Marie	1 2	....
Oatcake	1 2	....
Gem	1 2	....
Oval Thin Captain	1 2	....
Tea	1 0	....
Medium	1 0	....
Raspberry Wafers	2 4	....
Chocolate	2 4	....
Lemon	2 2	....
Ginger	2 2	....
Sugar Vanilla Wafers	2 4	....
Albert (Middlemass) about 3 lbs.	1 6	....
Traveller Biscuit	1 2	....

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WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

LACTO-PEPTINE.

Rs. 2-4 Net Cash.

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Orders promptly attended to and

Up-country carefully executed.

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REDUCED PRICES.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Small bottle, Re. 1-12 Net Cash.

Large bottle, Rs. 2-8 Net Cash.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

DYSENTERY!

DIARRHŒA!!

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF

INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.

Per bottle As. 8, 14, and Re. 1-8.

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ABDOMINAL BELTS

For Wearing during and after Pregnancy.

	Rs. A.
All Elastic, stout Thread to draw on, No. 1	6 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	7 0
No. a. Double stout Cantils Lady's Belt to lace at back	3 12
Do. b. do. do. long bands to draw on	3 12
Do. c. do. do. Expanding back regulated by buttons	4 0
Do. d. do. Satteens do. do. do.	4 8
Do. 1 do. do. Two braces to buckle in front to draw on	7 0
Do. 2. do. do. do. do. lace band round belt.	7 8
Do. 3. do. do. Expanding back regulated by buttons to draw on	6 0
Do. 4. do. do. do. do. do. to lace.	8 0
Do. 5b. do. do. do. front and side bands to buckle and draw up	8 0
Do. 5. Drab Satin, scarlet flannel front and side, to button in front	7 0
Do. 6. Best Moleskin, &c., as No. 3	8 8
Do. 6a. do. do. do. do. 4	9 8
Do. 7. White-thread elastic woven front to draw on	8 8
Do. 10. Pink Silk do. do. do. to lace	12 8
Do. 12. White Pearl Silk do. do. do.	15 0
Do. 13. New Improved Washable Belt, elastic, can be taken out	9 8
Do. 17. Plated stiffening	7 8

☞ TELEHONE No. 39

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,

DISPENSE

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,

under the supervision of

THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,

Opposite the University Tower, Bombay.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.

The selection comprises—

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.

BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.

GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.

FORGET-ME-NOT.	FRANGIPANNI.
JASMINS.	JOCKEY CLUB.
KISS-ME-QUICK.	MILLEFLEUR.
WHITE ROSE.	MOSS ROSE.
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CAPE JASMINE.	LAUGHING WATER.
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GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE,

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CHEMISTS,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THICK HEADS,

HEAVY STOMACH, billious conditions—"Wells Mark Apple Pills"—anti-billious, cathartic. As. 4, p. 1., and As. 10. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents for India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable GODOWN in Hornby-row, Fort. It is entirely free from the sea breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

JAMES SCOTT & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

No. 40, Forbes-street, July 18, 1884.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Hips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

NOTICE is hereby given, as required by Sections 78 and 79 of the Bombay Municipal Act, that the VALUATION of ALL HOUSES, BUILDINGS and LANDS liable to the Municipal Rates in the Bhuleshwar, Girgaum, and Malabar Hill, and Byculla wards has been completed, and that the Assessment Book for these wards may be inspected at the Municipal Office.

Also that the Commissioner will on the 4th proximo proceed to revise the said valuation.

All complaints against such valuation should be made to the Commissioner in writing, and left at his office three days before the day above fixed for the revision of valuation.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th July, 1884.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, 28th instant, at 2-45 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Commissioner stating that the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company is in liquidation, and that the liquidator is about to dispose of the business of the Company as a working concern, but that before the property can be sold it is necessary that the Corporation should exercise the right of option vested in them by clause XIV of the contract with the Company.

2. Resolution of the Town Council, recommending that the Corporation to sanction (1) the sale for Rs. 6,900 leasing land occupied by the Panwell Brick works, admeasuring thereon 43 acres of land, with houses and sheds thereon, the difference (2) the writing off of Rs. 1,98,185-13-5, being of such land and between book value and sale proceeds of machinery and plant, buildings standing thereon, and gr[illegible] including engines and boilers, a grant of Rs. 50,000 from Fund.

3. Sanction to be asked to the Town Council, recommending the Surplus Cash Balance for[illegible]

4. Resolution of motion an arrangement with Messrs. Corporation to [illegible]dass & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Tapidas Vutton Manufacturing Company, Limited, by Alliance Exchange for piece of Municipal ground lying on [illegible]s side of Tardeo Road [illegible]measuring 189 square the ds or thereabout) the Company give up to the [illegible]unicipality a plot of land, admeasuring 378 square yards or thereabout, and situate on the north side of old siding of B. B. C. I. Railway, and now forming the southern boundary of the compound of the Company's mills.

5. Government notification announcing the appointments of Messrs. Carroll and Stevens, as members of the Corporation, vice Mr. Grant and Captain Morland, resigned.

6. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made by the Council on the 9th July, 1884.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Mucpl. Corptn., and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 18th July, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of Iron Rails, Crossings, &c., &c., and Tiled and Cadjan Sheds, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th July, 1884, at 2 p. m., at the Moathwell Choky, Store yard of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the following:—

A quantity of iron rails of sizes, crossings, point boxes, lorry wheels, with axles, &c., &c., and tiled and cadjan sheds, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 19th July, 1884.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS

BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers with out charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

EDGAR FOADEN,
Acting Agent.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.

ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF

THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE

Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of

BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION

AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With all rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

2,200 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 300 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE "WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED [1851
FIRM OF THIS NAME

Sole Agent—F. W. SHALLIS,

CONSULTING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,
23, Apollo-street Bombay.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS.

ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1. quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, unions. B. S. Madon & Co., General Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No. exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have no wrong way to run them; wind bobbins without running the machine; have self-acting automatic patent spoolers. For Cash or on Hire.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TWO ROOMS TO LET, furnished, with or without Board. Apply K., care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED Boys' Jersey Suits, good dark Navy Blue (fast colour), from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 per suit.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Hummum-street.

WANTED a PUG DOG, must be young and well bred. Apply "J. M. R.," care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, or given on long lease, a large plot of vacant ground near Railway station, Parel. Apply "D. G.," care of this paper.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from 4th August to the middle of October next, The Grange, Malabar Hill. Apply to J. W. Orr, Esq., High Court.

PICNIC BASKETS, complete with fittings, for 2 and 3 persons, Rs. 20 to 30 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Army Transport Department on Rs. 65 per mensem. Apply to Colonel Griffith, A.C.G. for Transport, Poona.

BOARD and LODGING available for 2 young gentlemen in a good locality in Fort. Apply D., care of this paper.

CONTRACTOR'S AGENT.—Wanted an appointment by a thoroughly experienced agent with excellent testimonials. "Agent," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BRIGG'S Transfer Patterns for Cushions, Antimacassars, Borders, Corners; Brackets, Slippers, at Annas 4 each.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, neat Office Shigram, canoe-shaped Baroche and different kinds of carriages, to be seen next to Portuguese Church, Girgaum. Apply to Sorabji Nowroji.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. S. Hodgart's valuable household furniture, piano, fish bowl, brougham, &c., at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, takes place today at 1 p.m.

PATENT SILK ORNAMENTS, Crewel appliques, Feather appliques, a choice stock on hand.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a HALL PORTER for the Club of Western India, must speak English well and be of unexceptional character. Portuguese preferred. For particulars, apply to the Honorary Secretary.

LOT of cast at Bennett's Auction to-day, a handsome mat in saddle bay arab horse, perfectly stylish English-built dog-cart, [illegible] harness, [illegible] a bargain. Cannot be sold st[illegible] to-[illegible]

FIELD EXERCISE with Manual Exercise Club Drill, Fire Tactics and extracts from "Musketry Instruction," translated into Hindi. Bulbodh character. Price Re. 2½. Apply to Adjutant, Marine Battalion.

WANTED, a good NATIVE SPINNING MASTER. Address "17," *Bombay Gazette*.

CEMENT.—White Brother's celebrated best Portland. In casks 375 lbs. net.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, have for sale table bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2½". Apply to Farrow, Eldon Road.

GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., wholesale agents; Pearse & Co., Limited, retail agents, Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK with a knowledge of Accounts. Must be a good writer. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Address "15," *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just arrived, Gibb's guaranteed quality in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson & Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, have just received specialities in Ties and Scarfs. All new styles for ring knot, bow or pin. Quite new designs.

RODERER'S carte blanche Champagne, the brand used at the Byculla and Bombay Clubs, is obtainable at the godowns of Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a man well qualified to take charge of a small Spinning and Weaving Mill. A thoroughly competent Weaver perferred. Address "14," *Bombay Gazette*.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERPETUAL WATCHES need no winding. In silver or crystal face, lever escapement, Rs. 50 only.—Kanny and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, No. 17, Hummum street, Bombay.

MACHINE DEPOT.—Stock on hand for sale.—Engines, Pumps, workshop machines, sundries, &c., new and second hand. Orders executed from Europe on moderate terms.—P. D. Framji, Baboola Tank-road.

WANTED, BOOK-KEEPER for Kurrachee, must be thoroughly conversant with mercantile accounts, quick and accurate with figures. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials only, to RALLI BROTHERS.

TO CAPITALISTS, GUARDIANS, &c.—Required for a partner with capital to open a splendid profitable business. Guarantees a bonafide investment. Native gentlemen not objected. Apply "S," this office.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Liberal distribution of profits for the past year. Endowment Assurances now effected payable at death or at age of 50 years. For rates, apply to KING, KING & Co.

WANTED, pair of Horses, 14 to 15 hands, used to run in single or double harness or for riding one to carry a gun and one to carry a gunman. They must be sound, strong, and free from vice. Reply stating price and where to be seen, R. A., care of this paper.

AN Engineer and Millwright of many years' experience in erecting and working Ginning, Pressing, cotton mill machinery is prepared to undertake erection of machinery by contract in Bombay or elsewhere on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to "Enger," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions sterling, invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Tariff Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CHEAP and CONVENIENT RESIDENCES in Byculla.—Owing to the very great and unexceptional demand for cheap, convenient and well situated Residences, the undersigned have succeeded in persuading the purchaser of the late Iyculla Hotel's commodious and airy premises to convert this palatial Building into suitable and cheap Residences, and as few rooms are now ready and others will be soon finished, the undersigned is prepared to let a set of these rooms for Rs. 45, each entire floor Rs. 85, and each whole block for Rs. 160. Each of these rooms has spacious bath room and kitchen adjoining the rooms, with the latest improvement to avoid the smoke nuisance. All these rooms have the advantage of a spacious veranda on two sides. The ground floor is converted into shops and billiard rooms. Also a separate bungalow adjoining the building could be had for Rs. 75, with stabling, outhouses and compound. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, four very desirable completely FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on the Malabar Hill, and one in Middle Colaba on the seashore. For rents and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row, Fort.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, beetles, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, insects, moles, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6, p. 1. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, STILL HOCKS, from D. Meyer, Bingen on the Rhine.

	Quarts per doz.
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0
Marxobrunner	,, 30 0
Red Assmanshauser	,, 20 0
Sparkling Hock	,, 21 0

BREUL & CO.,
24, Apollo-road.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	,, ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 48 0	,, ...
Dry Elite	,, 48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0

MOSELLE.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshöefer (still)	,, 24 0	,, ...

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ...	,, 21 0
Leilbraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, 0 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, 0 0	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	,, ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Moselblumchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 0 0	,, 19 0
Hochheimer	,, 0 0	,, 23 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, 0 0	,, 26 0
Herrensteiner-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Josephshöefer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johannisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...

From MESSRS. MUNNICH & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	,, 25 0

MARSALA WINES.

Marsala Wine	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	,, 16 0	,, ...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Fraud's	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Los Canobs	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	,, ...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 0 0	,, ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	,, 18 0	,, ...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	,, ...
Chateau La Segoroe	,, 24 0	,, ...

From MESSRS. MONNIER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Chant Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, ...	,, 19 0

From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	,, ...
St Julien	,, 28 0	,, ...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...
Chateau Romer	,, 17 0	,, ...

BRANDY.

Dessandier & Co.'s "Brandy"	Rs. 22 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	...
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A.L. Bolteau & Co.	,, 24 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 36 0	...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 22 0	Rs. ...
Chamberlin	,, 23 0	,, ...

WHISKY.

Ben Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Broadalbane Highland Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	,, 25 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	,, ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0

	Per doz. Impl. pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0 ,, 4 8
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0 ,, ...

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	,, 30 0	,, ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	,, ...
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	,, ...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	,, ...
Red Genova Gin, per case of 15 bottles	,, 25 0	,, ...
Green Genova Gin, per case of 12 bottles	,, 15 0	,, ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	,, 0 0	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints	,, 0 0	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	,, 14 0	,, ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	,, 15 0	,, ...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	,, ...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Korunan Breudevin	,, 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	,, 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	,, 22 0
Swiss condensed milk in Bottles	,, 5 0
Do. do. do. ,, Tins	,, 5 0
Do. do. do. ,, Superior	,, 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a. Nett Cash.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4
Hams, Danish finest, smoked	per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 25 to 50 lbs.	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.

Truffel Leberwarst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
White Pickled Cabbage	,, 1 0	,, 0 10
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 14

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

Smoked Sausages	,, 2 8	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, 0 14	,, ...
Cut French Beans	,, 0 8	,, ...
Young Peas, second quality	,, 0 10	,, ...
Small Sausages	,, 1 6	,, ...

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 25th June, 1884.

KANNY & COMPANY

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FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S fifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

SUTTON'S SEEDS!

AS Agents to SUTTON & SONS, we have just received their sample consignment of this season's seeds, in tin boxes, which are sold as under:—

FLOWER SEEDS.....Rs. 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8
VEGETABLE ,, ... ,, 3-12, 7-8, & 15

CARTER'S SEEDS!

Our periodical supply of the above has just come to hand, and is sold in any quantity. also in tin boxes, as under:—

FLOWER SEEDS, each.....Rs. 5, 7-8, & 10
VEGETABLE ,, ... ,, 3, 6-8, & 12-8

CONTINENTAL SEEDS!

A large consignment of the above from Germany and France is just received, and sold in any quantity.

Our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Bulbs, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Pumps, Flower Vases, &c., can be had post free.

PALEKAR & CO.,

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
Opposite to St. Xavier's College Bombay.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1884.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	July 22nd,	5h.	45'4m. p.m.
First Quarter	,, 30th,	2h.	52'6m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	

IN CAIRO IN 1882.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

July 22nd.—One officer after another has been here to-day, imploring us to leave our house; but mamma positively refused to do so. Then they begged her to keep the house closed and try to make the people believe we had gone. She only laughed at them, however. She insists that our only chance of safety lies in our courage; and at supper she has every door and window opening to the front thrown wide open, and lamps lit in the rooms. At night, on retiring, we see that the ground floor is well barricaded; but on the floor above we sleep with all our windows open. We sit in the vestibule opening on the front balcony until eleven o'clock, with five lamps in the chandelier, the door and windows open, and mamma has had the piano moved in there. We receive the officers there, and talk freely about the events of the day; but I think it would puzzle a spy to make such of our conversation, as we have adopted the plan of speaking four languages at once. We do it in this way. One of the officers makes a remark in French, sister says a few words in Arabic, I go in Italian, and mamma in English, sometimes, when we get confused, we explain to each other in a low voice in French. All the officers speak French well, some a little Italian, and some of them English. They do not like sitting in a blaze of light, perfectly visible from the street; but mamma's word is law to them.

July 23rd.—Mamma made an announcement at the breakfast-table this morning that fairly took our breath away. Our money will last only about a week longer! I don't know what she intends to do about it; but when Todas said to sister and me, "Don't fret, girls; 'mamma' will manage to have bread and beefsteaks for us every day, or I am a Dutchman, and she wont borrow the money for it either," my spirits rose, and I reproached myself for not having encouraged the dear mother, by saying we would not mind living on the stores in the magazine till the end of time. I often think of what Jo said in "Little Women," "*I wonder what girls do who have not a good mother.*"

To-night Todas saw a man perched in a tree, looking in at a window, and she gave the alarm; but he scrambled down and ran like a deer. The orderlies fired at him, but he got away through Houssean Bey's garden.

July 24th.—Mamma sent a letter to Arabi Pacha this morning, demanding papa's pay for the month of July! The officers looked at her in perfect amazement when she told them, and said: "Madam, you will not get a centime. How could you do such an imprudent thing?" She replied: "I shall get it, but I may have to go to Kafr-Dowar before I succeed." One of them said: "If all American women are like you, I would not like to go to war against your men."

Mamma had a note from one of the staff officers at noon, stating that he and another had been called to Kafr-Dowar, and that they would call in the evening to consult her about it. When they came she was ready for them in every sense of the word. She demanded to know if they had come to tell her that they were going to Kafr-Dowar to serve Arabi against their sovereign. When they said, "We must go," she rose from her chair, and said that she was disappointed in them, that she had believed they were faithful to the Khedive, and would resign rather than serve against him.

"I am a woman," said she, "but rather than obey an order of Arabi Pacha that would compromise my husband's fidelity to the Khedive, I would let them kill me. You are no faithful soldiers. I cannot understand how you can go. I was not brought up to understand fidelity in this way."

"Madam," said one of them, "they would not accept my resignation; they would shoot me, and how would that help the Khedive or me?"

"It would not help the Khedive," said she sternly, "but it would save your honor!"

They were very much agitated, and said:

"His Highness will understand that we were forced to go when Arabi called for us."

"And," said she, "will you dare to face His Highness and give the same excuse that will be given by every traitor in Egypt?"

Then they swore to her that they would do everything in their power to save their honor. She said:

"When you shall have succeeded in that, you may return and tell me so!"

Raouf Pacha has gone to Kafr-Dowar, and has carried a letter to papa. He and Ali Pacha Moubarek may be said to be the representatives of the Khedival party here. I hope they may be allowed two to Alexandria.

July 25th—The two officers are gone. They will try to escape if possible.

The moudirs (governors of provinces), who have failed to raise troops for Arabi, are being brought in and put in irons at the citadel.

Among them is our acquaintance Ibrahim* Bey Tewfik, who was formerly one of papa's staff-officers. He is very firm and a courageous loyalist. His beautiful little daughter is one of our school-mates. Mamma complained to the Prefect of Police yesterday about the band of children who parade the streets, and it has been forbidden for the future. I wonder how she dares to be so bold, but she says it is the best plan, and by the results I know she his right.

Since Fatmah left we have to do the Chamber-work, and I find it helps to pass the time, though it certainly does not improve the appearance of our hands; and it makes me give up a half-hour of my music lesson. I never worked so hard in my life. Mamma is always on the watch, to see that we are not idle; and even when she reads or plays on the piano for us, we are not allowed to "hold our hands." I shall have linnen underclothing enough to boast me until I am an old woman, if this lasts much longer.

How I shall enjoy being lazy by and by, if the Arabs do not kill us before the war is over!

We got a letter from papa this morning. It was brought into the lines by Monsieur de Lesseps' servant. Papa and Johnny are at Ras-el-Tin palace with the Khedive. They are very anxious about us, not having heard from us since Mohammed was at Alexandria on the 12th; though they had heard that he was afterwards at Kafr-Dowar, trying to get through to them. Papa thanks mamma for being so brave, as was shown by her letter by Mohammed; tells her to keep up good courage, promising to rescue us. Johnny was a week on board the flag-ship, and saw all the bombardment. We have a cousin, who took care of Johnny. He is a midshipman, and one of the officers of the flag-ship told papa that he is one of the finest young man he ever met. So our Johnny boy was in good hands. There was a great row in the garden to-day. The orderlies and Mohammed called the policeman idle, lazy vagabonds, and threatened to report them to the Prefect. The policeman were insolent, and it ended in the orderlies putting on their swords and marching them off to the guard-house. One of the police-man, seeing mamma on the balcony, shouted, "I am glad to go; I don't want to protect dogs of Christians." They will be severely punished, for the Prefect of Police is an inflexible officer, and I think he deserves the approbation of the civilized world for the way in which he has preserved order in Cairo. He is untiring in his vigilance; and, although an Arabist, he will save his head, I hope, even if the Khedive take Cairo, while he is in charge. Not a Christian has been hurt here, not a house robbed, and he has even succeeded in sending all the Alexandrian ruffians out of town.

July 26th.—The two officers returned this morning from Kafr-Dowar, and came direct from the station to see and tell mamma. They were travel-stained and weary, but they would not go to their families until they had apprised mamma of their return. I believe they were sent for to make maps; and one, being in poor health, declined for that reason, and the other, having suffered from ophthalmia, declared the work impossible for him so they were let off.

Arabi has sent an order for £50 on account of papa's pay, to be given to mamma! and he sent her many compliments!!

We take our walk every morning. It is like walking through an enchanted city of the fairy tales. In the whole European quarter there is not a house open excepting our own. Even the few Arab families who have houses in this quarter have left them and gone into the heart of city, fearing that in case of pillage they might be killed.

All the staff officers in Cairo were here this evening, and mamma read part of papa's letter to them.

July 27.—Major Abdool Razak came this morning to tell us that he and Ismail-Effendi Nazim have resolved to escape to Alexandria. They will not serve Arabi, and they expect every day to be called upon to do so. They are planning to get away the day after they receive their month's pay.

They implored mamma to make an effort to go with them in disguise, but she says it would be madness to attempt it.

"How could I disguise myself as an Arab peasant woman with my yellow hair and blue eyes? And it would be almost as difficult with the girls. We would be killed before reaching Ismailia."

"Well madame," said Abdul Razak, "you will be killed if you remain. Every hour the danger is increasing; and even if we should resolve to stay, it is more than possible that we could not reach you in time of danger. We must, for your sake, try to get to Alexandria as soon as possible, and find help for you."

"I will consult the officers before I decide," said mamma, and so the matter stands.

July 28th.—Mamma sent for all the officers this morning and held a "Council of war." She told them that she was thinking of making an attempt to escape, and wanted their advice. They were absolutely horrified at the idea, and told her that it would be impossible, that a *rat* could not escape from Cairo. Mamma did not, of course, speak of Abdul Razak's plan, as it might have compromised him; but she told them that she was determined to make every effort in her power to reach Alexandria. While she was speaking Abdul Razak and papa's interpreter came in, and the former said that after leaving us yesterday he went to the War Department and learned there that two of mamma's letters to papa had been captured and translated, to be sent to Arabi.

They were taken from two men who had promised to take them safely to papa. Fortunately they contained nothing that could be disapproved of.

Nothing was decided this morning, but mamma says she has a plan which she thinks will succeed.

Sadic Bey's wife and daughters spent the evening with us, and of course we did not see the officers again, as they cannot enter a room where Musselman woman are unveiled. Madame Sadic begged us to come to her house and try to escape with them to Arabia; but mamma told her that she had determined to reach Alexandria if possible, that since she had received papa's letter saying he wished we were with him she had resolved to make every effort in her power. "If I fail," said she, "I will go with you."

We had a bad fright last night. Just about one o'clock sister heard a sharp rap at her door. She sprang out of bed and called to me. We soon roused mamma and Todas, and then we boldly demanded, "who is there?" There we heard Mohammed say, "I must speak to Madam," Mamma threw on her dressing gown and opened the door. She found Mahommed waiting to tell her that Moktar Bey had come to get a letter for papa, as Raouf Pasha had finally obtained permission to pass Kafr-Dowar and enter Alexandria, and would leave Cairo at day-break. We girls all crept back to bed again; and mamma wrote a few lines to papa. I know now by experience that I shall be terrified almost to death if the Arabs come to attack us in the night.

July 29.—We have been busy packing all day. Mama has written to Arabi asking permission to leave. She stated her reasons for wishing to go, and asked that a guard might be furnished her to Ismailia. The letter was sent to the War Department yesterday, and when the officers came here this morning mamma read a copy of it to them. They said it was perfectly useless to have sent; but mamma replied that Americans believe that what is worth having is worth asking for. Abdul Razak was here this afternoon, and said that there is to be a council at the War Department to-night, and Arabi has ordered mamma's letter to be read, and the advisability of letting her go discussed.

July 30.—There was a frightful noise in the street last night. All the population seemed to be shouting and beating tin pans. We soon heard that an English prisoner had been brought in, and the poor foolish citizens thought it was Admiral Seymour who had been captured.

To-day all papas papers have been packed in good strong boxes. Mamma had the iron safe, containing his diaries for twelve years, broken open, and we hope to save them even should we be unable to take them with us. Some of the officers came to-day to tell us that when mamma's letter was read last night at the council a Pacha rose and said: "She must not be permitted to go. She is a dangerous woman to our cause. Her house has been a rendezvous for traitors, and she is kept well informed as to everything we do."

Mamma is beginning to show the strain upon her. She looked as though she were dying yesterday when she heard papa had been shot while reconnoitering the outposts from Alexandria. We did not believe it; yet such reports increase our anxiety. The officers begin to bring sorrowful faces to us. They say we will not be permitted to go, and we get almost distracted by the different counsels they offer—Sadic Bey urging us to fly to Arabia; Omar and Lalif Beys, to go to their houses and disguise ourselves as women of the country; Abdul Razak and Ismail Nazim to let them save us by flight through the desert to Port Said.

If we went to Arabia, mamma would break her heart in anxiety about papa and Johnny, and we have not money enough for such a journey. Sadic Bey replies that we would be his honored guests, and looks grieved when we give that as an excuse; but he cannot, of course, understand mamma's pride. I think I have already given our reasons for not taking refuge in the houses of the officers, and the wild project of escaping across the desert to Port Said is not to be thought of. We would be killed by the Bedouins. Surely we shall be able to decide upon something before the army begins to retreat toward Cairo, for we shall have no hope afterwards.

July 31st.—No reply comes yet to mamma's letter. They evidently intend to hold on to us. Abdul Razak and Ismail Effendi are waiting to hear the decision before they attempt to escape. Their alarm for us increases day by day. They say that every evening they see us watching the sunset. Abdul Razak has left his own house, and sleeps at night in one nearly opposite ours, whence he could reach us quickly.

August 1st.—Mamma has finally decided what to do in case her demand is refused. She intends to send for the leader of that band of Greeks and ask their protection. At the first signal of danger we will go to them with Mahometan costumes. Mamma's face was very pale when she told us of her plan, and I knew it was simple desperation that had forced her to such a decision. "We must have a fixed plan," said she. "The Staff-officers may not be able to save us, as two of them exchanged many compliments, and finally his Excellency arose, and opening a desk, took from it several papers. These Greeks are desperate men, but they are brave. I think—indeed, I believe they would give their lives to save us, and we have Mohammed and our brave orderlies. And now, girls, I am going to give you an other shock. To-night, about nine o'clock, put on your hats and wraps. I am going to reconnoitre Cairo in the open carriage." I thought she had gone mad, and felt so sick and weak that I could not stand. She quietly remarked, however, "you need fresh air, and I am going to try the effect of it on you young lady."

True enough, after dinner she ordered the open carriage, and we all followed her to the gate. The streets were in a blaze of gas lights, and the lamps on the carriage threw their light directly on mamma's and sister's faces. The servants remonstrated, but it was quite useless. Mamma mounted on the box beside the coachman, and away we went straight into the heart of the city, where thousands of Arabs were congregated on the side walls, eating, drinking, and smoking after their day of fasting.

For once in our lives we created a sensation. Every man, woman, and child seemed petrified with astonishment on seeing four christian ladies driving wildly through the streets at such a time.

We drove rapidly, as mamma said it would not do to leave them a moment in which to recover from their surprise, or we might be treated to a pistol-shot. We drove past nearly all the open air cafes in Cairo, and only heard the word spoken as we passed, mamma, man cried after us, "*Affa-rum ya Nouranieh!*" i. e., "Bravo! you christians!"

When we returned two officers were waiting at the house to announce that they were in despair about us, of course; but we were in such high spirits after our dare-devil drive, as they called it, that we only laughed at them.

August 1st.—We have had no answer from Arabi Pacha, but from Alexandria, and we hope much from his interview with papa. A man came this morning to say that he had come from Port Said and that the American Consul there had told him to tell us that papa is working hard to rescue us.

We dined with the staff officers here to-day. They cried and drew such pictures of the treatment we would receive on the railway train, that I was glad to see them go away. Of course we cannot go, even should Arabi give us permission unless he provides us with a guard.

We drove again this evening, taking a different direction, through the European quarter and across the Nile to Gezerih.

All our clothing is packed, and so are all papa's papers.

August 2nd.—Raouf Pacha arrived here last night from Alexandria, and brought a letter and money from papa. When he passed through Kafr-Dowar Arabi told him that we might leave, and he would furnish a guard.

It seems that Raouf Pacha told Arabi that we were going to be demanded by the commander of the United States ship Quinebaug, in the name of the United States Government, and that this ship would be at Ismailia on the 4th He advised Arabi to let us go, and Arabi sent instructions to the War Department to give us notice.

This morning His Excellency Yacoub Pacha Under Minister of War to Arabi came to see mamma. We girls were curious to hear what he had to say, so Todas and I hid behind a portiere, whence we could see as well as hear. He is a fine looking man, very graceful and dignified, but there was a stern expression on his face. I thought mamma would have trouble with him, for he said laughingly, when his card was brought in, "girls, I am to get a special train for you and select my guard, and Arabi's Government will pay for it."

It was an interesting interview. I never heard before so many complimentary speeches. One would have thought that he was her best friend that she ever had, although we know quite the contrary and mamma was equally eloquent and skilful in her part of the conversation. Finally he said, with a charming smile, that Arabi had ordered a special train and a guard for us. "But madame," said he, "I must care on yourself about it, whatever; I will see that you reach Port Said, and your expenses will be our affair. I have telegraphed Monsieur de Lesseps to have a steamboat ready for you at Ismailia."

He then said she might take as much baggage as she chose, and when she asked if it would be examined looked horrified at the very idea.

Bravo! We shal be able to get papa's papers away.

Mamma asked if she might select her own guard and take her servants with her. He bowed, and said nothing could give him more pleasure than to gratify any request of hers. He then told mamma that it was reported in Alexandria that the English prisoner here was treated with the greatest cruelty, and he asked her if she would be so good as to visit the gentleman and talk with him freely. He said that he had given orders that every thing should be done to make him comfortable, and he hoped that mamma would be satisfied with the treatment which the gentleman received. Mamma promised to go at four o'clock.

Moktar Bey accompanied him, and as he left the house he sent Moktar back to mamma to say that he feared she might have need of money on her arrival at Alexandria and that he would be honored if she would permit him to place £500 or £1,000 at her disposal. This offer was, of course, courteously declined.

At four o'clock Moktar Bey came to conduct mamma to the place where the prisoner is confined. I accompanied them, carrying several volumes of Dickens's, Thackeray's, and Liver's works. Arrived there, we found that the placed looked like anything else than a prison. It was the school of the young Egyptian princes, a little palace in the centre of a beautiful garden near Abdin palace. We entered a pretty reception room, and a fair young English lad came forward, smiling to meet us. He was the picture of youth and health, with all surroundings of such luxury as can be seen in the Egyptian capital. The apartment that he occupies is that of the Khedive's eldest son, and his north country clothing had been replaced by an elegant suit of white linnen, much more suitable to the climate of Cairo in August.

Mamma laughingly told him that he looked to her more like a young English prince at home than a prisoner of war, and he replied that he was called the "guest of Arabi Pacha," and that he had only to express a wish for anything except liberty, and it was gratified if possible.

We remained with him an hour and a half in pleasant conversation, and mamma could find nothing in which to add to his comfort but some English books, a small addition to his wines, and a few drawing materials. Two young Egyptians who speak English remained constantly with him, and seemed to take pride in doing everything in their power to please him. These young men followed us to our carriage and promised to serve him faithfully.

August 3rd.—Mamma wrote to the Under-Minister to-day, thanking him for his kindness to the young gentleman, and urging upon the duty of humanity. He replied, giving her his sacred promise that he should be carefully guarded from violence, and well-cared for, and all her suggestions carried out.

Mamma called up a Colonel who is under great obligations to papa, and who is devoted to Johnny, and charged him to watch over the young prisoner, and protect him as he would her son under the same circumstances, and obtained his promise.

Should he need any pecuniary assistance, this officer has orders to do all that is necessary on papa s account."

Abdul Razak and Esmail Effendi have been ordered to Tel-el-Kebir, a station on the railroad to Ismailia, and they will leave to-morrow morning. Abdul Razak has been appointed Chief-of-Staff of that department, and thus will have many opportunities of which he will take advantage of. He and mamma have arranged that she is to consult papa, and if he approves, she is to send a letter to Abdul Razak, through the United States Consul at Port Said, which letter is to contain a certain expression, which will be the signal. He hopes to take twelve other staff-officers with him to Alexandria. We had all our books packed to day in strong boxes (nearly two thousand books and pamphlets) and sent to Latif Bey's house. All our drawing-room and vestibule furniture has been stored in our friend's house. Mohammed and our cook are going with us. When mamma said she would take only Mohammed with us, the other servants set up a cry of woe, and implored her not to leave them behind. They kissed the hem of her dress, and said they would go anywhere with her, and serve without wages, etc. Finally, mamma decided to take the cook with us, and pacified the others by explaining that they could serve us better by staying at home and preserving our property. She has paid them two months' wages in advance.

August 4th.—His Excellency Yacoub Pacha wrote mamma a beautiful letter do-day. I make an extract from it to show how desirous he is to please mamma and to remind me always to be grateful to him, whatever may happen in future.

A MADAME STONE PASHA.

Quant a votre maison, vos meubles et vos chevaux, nous veillerons a leur conservation; de meme les fourrages das aux chevaux de Son Excellence votre mari seront livres chaque mois au Colonel Moktar Bey. Maintenant permettez-moi de vous declarer, que, quoique je n'ai pas eu l'honneur de faire votre connaissance personnelle que lors de ma visite, je vous ai quitte plein de regrets sur votre depart. Veuille la Providence que votre absence ne soit que de courte duree, afin que vous puissiez contempler souvent *mon fils Jean Bey* lequel je n'ai pu voir qu'une seule fois a mon arrivee. Je vous prie de le contempler a ma place, et de l'embrasser une fois de plus pour moi.

Je termine en vous priant de vouloir bien etre l'interprete de mes sentiments auprs de S. E. le General Stone, et d'agreer mes salutations les plus empressees.

J' ai l' honneur d' etre le plus devoue.
le Sous Ministre de la Guerre.
(cachete) YACOUB SAMY."

All the families of the officers have been here to-day to bid us good-bye. Crowds of idle Arabs have been hanging about the place all day, and the orderlies have been busy chasing them away.

Ismailia, August 5th.—We left our house this morning and drove to Kasr-el-Nil. His Excellency Yacoub Pacha had arranged that we should leave from that point instead of from the more private than at the general railway station. When we arrived at the palace (which serves as ministry of war) we found His Excellency and a number of officers of high grade waiting to receive us. About twelve hundred Mahometans were watching us from the court of the war office, and the great vestibule was crowded. Yacoub Pacha offered his arm to mamma, and we followed, each accompanied by an officer. We passed through the vestibule, and then everybody made a low salam, and entered the minister's reception-room. What a gorgeous salon it is! Mamma told me afterward that it is a saloon where the Khedive's many receptions at the entertainments of the ex-Khedive Ismail. When we were seated His Excellency ordered sherbets, and turning to mamma said that our train was not quite ready, and in the meantime he would like to converse with her. They exchanged many compliments, and finally his Excellency arose, and opening a desk, took from it several papers. These papers proved to be a confidential letter from Monsieur de Lesseps to Ismail, and two letters from Monsieur de Lesseps concerning the Suez Canal. These documents will no doubt form a part of the official publications, and it is not for me to estimate their importance.

Finally His Excellency folded up the papers and ordered coffee. After taking coffee, and another exchange of compliments, we went out to take our departure, followed by a crowd of soldiers. The final leave taking was oriental and elaborate. We soon found ourselves going with great speed toward Ismailia, accompanied by Moktar Bey, a guard of soldiers, our two orderlies, and our servants.

When we reached Tel-el-Kebir, Abdul Razak sprang into the carriage, and whispered: "Don't forget the signal. We are waiting."

When we arrived here to-day at three o'clock p.m. we found Monsieur de Lesseps's carriage waiting to convey us to a hotel, but he did not present himself.

We shall have to wait here two days for a steamer for Port Said.

Port Said, August 7th.—The sea-going steamer sent expressly and most graciously by His Highness the Khedive is awaiting our arrival at Port Said. I hope such grandeur will not make me too proud. However, I don't think anything is too grand for mamma.

August 6th.—We have had a tiresome day. We walked an hour through the deserted little town, and went to look at the iron-clads on Lake Timsah. Moktar Bey has orders to be devoted to us; they long to escape with us; but as one of the orderlies said to-night: "Madame's honor is concerned, and we must return to Cairo, even if we must die without seeing this land." Moktar Bey has sworn on the koran to return from Ismailia and bring back the soldiers with him.

August 7th—This is weary waiting; we have had two telegrams from the United States Consul at Port Said to-day, but no orders as yet.

August 8th, night.—On board steamship Dakalieh. We left Ismalia this morning, and arrived at Port Said at two o'clock p.m. The United States Vice-Consul General met us at the landing, and took us to this beautiful great ocean steamer Dakalieh, where, to our joy; we found papa waiting to surprise us! Johnny is at Ras-at-Tinpalace, Alexandria. Papa left there the day before yesterday, having become uneasy by reason of the delay, and he left Johnny there to receive us, in case by chance we should cross each other on the way between Alexandria and Port Said. Telegraphic cable has not yet been laid down between the two ports, and Arabia has cut the wires of the land telegraph line.

Alexandria, August 9th.—We did not leave Port Said until the ship Quinebaug, in the name of the United States Government, and that this ship would be at Ismailia on the 4th He advised Arabi to let us go, and Arabi sent instructions to the War Department to give us notice.

This morning His Excellency Yacoub Pacha Under Minister of War to Arabi came to see mamma. We girls were curious to hear what he had to say, so Todas and I hid behind a portiere, whence we could see as well as hear. He is a fine looking man, very graceful and dignified, but there was a stern expression on his face. I thought mamma would have trouble with him, for he said laughingly, when his card was brought in, "girls, I am to get a special train for you and select my guard, and Arabi's Government will pay for it."

It was an interesting interview. I never heard before so many complimentary speeches. One would have thought that he was her best friend that she ever had, although we know quite the contrary and mamma was equally eloquent and skilful in her part of the conversation. Finally he said, with a charming smile, that Arabi had ordered a special train and a guard for us. "But madame," said he, "I must care on yourself about it, whatever; I will see that you reach Port Said, and your expenses will be our affair. I have telegraphed Monsieur de Lesseps to have a steamboat ready for you at Ismailia."

He then said she might take as much baggage as she chose, and when she asked if it would be examined looked horrified at the very idea.

Bravo! We shal be able to get papa's papers away.

Mamma asked if she might select her own guard and take her servants with her. He bowed, and said nothing could give him more pleasure than to gratify any request of hers. He then told mamma that it was reported in Alexandria that the English prisoner here was treated with the greatest cruelty, and he asked her if she would be so good as to visit the gentleman and talk with him freely. He said that he had given orders that every thing should be done to make him comfortable, and he hoped that mamma would be satisfied with the treatment which the gentleman received. Mamma promised to go at four o'clock.

Moktar Bey accompanied him, and as he left the house he sent Moktar back to mamma to say that he feared she might have need of money on her arrival at Alexandria and that he would be honored if she would permit him to place £500 or £1,000 at her disposal. This offer was, of course, courteously declined.

At four o'clock Moktar Bey came to conduct mamma to the place where the prisoner is confined. I accompanied them, carrying several volumes of Dickens's, Thackeray's, and Liver's works. Arrived there, we found that the placed looked like anything else than a prison. It was the school of the young Egyptian princes, a little palace in the centre of a beautiful garden near Abdin palace. We entered a pretty reception room, and a fair young English lad came forward, smiling to meet us. He was the picture of youth and health, with all surroundings of such luxury as can be seen in the Egyptian capital. The apartment that he occupies is that of the Khedive's eldest son, and his north country clothing had been replaced by an elegant suit of white linnen, much more suitable to the climate of Cairo in August.

Mamma laughingly told him that he looked to her more like a young English prince at home than a prisoner of war, and he replied that he was called the "guest of Arabi Pacha," and that he had only to express a wish for anything except liberty, and it was gratified if possible.

We remained with him an hour and a half in pleasant conversation, and mamma could find nothing in which to add to his comfort but some English books, a small addition to his wines, and a few drawing materials. Two young Egyptians who speak English remained constantly with him, and seemed to take pride in doing everything in

* This Ibrahim Bey Tewfik is the same who afterwards made the heroic defence of Sinkat, and perished with all his troops, bravely fighting to the last in the name of the Khedive, rather than surrender.

THE HEIGHT OF INDIAN ELEPHANTS.

THE question of what is the greatest authenticated height of an Asiatic elephant has been started by our correspondent, Mr. Lindgren, in his letter published by us on the 3rd ultimo. Therein he states that an elephant measured by himself was 11 feet 6 inches high. Curiously enough Mr. Sanderson, a very high authority, has just been reading before the Society of Arts at home a paper, in which he states that out of hundreds of elephants he had measured the largest was only 10 feet 7½ inches. He says he was frequently informed of the whereabouts of enormous elephants, but he had invariably found that, when subjected to the measuring tape, they, with the exception above noticed, never exceeded 10 feet in height. He further stated in the same paper (which appears in the *Zoologist* for May last) that "five years ago he had inserted a request for information on this subject in the principal newspapers in India. Accounts of 11 feet and 12 feet elephants poured in, but none stood the test of inquiry. To make it worth while to establish such dimensions, he offered to give an order upon any gunmaker for the best double-barrelled rifle and all accessories to any gentleman who should produce evidence of an elephant even 11 feet high. This was never done," etc. Now this makes Mr. Lindgren's measurements, if he can prove their accuracy, something wonderful. We have written to that gentleman on the subject, and have besides addressed to those rajahs who keep elephant studs, a request that in the interests of scientific accuracy they will furnish us with attested measurements. Meanwhile, we shall be glad if any of our readers can assist us in settling the question. Certainly Mr. Sanderson's rifle, if that gentleman's offer still be an open one, would be a prize worth winning.—*Asian.*

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

COMMENTING on the debate on Lord Rosebery's motion regarding the efficiency of the House of Lords, the *Times* says:—"Our institutions," said Lord Salisbury "are at this moment in the course of a somewhat rapid evolution, and changes are taking place, not perhaps in their form, but in their substance, their relations, and their essential power." Perhaps no more significant illustration of the truth of this remark could be found than in the time, the place, and the occasion of its utterance. A measure having for its object to effect an organic change in the structure of the House of Commons has all but passed the Lower House and will in a few days be submitted to the judgment of the House of Lords. It will rest with that House and to a large extent with the leader of its majority, to determine whether the proposed change of form shall be sanctioned but we have Lord Salisbury's own admission that the inevitable change in the substance, the relations, and the essential power, not merely of one of our institutions, but of all, is already in process of accomplishment. It is a coincidence none the less significant because it is perhaps accidental, that at this critical juncture the House of Lords should, as is sufficiently clear from the tenour of the debate on Lord Rosebery's motion, be afflicted with uneasy misgivings as to the perfection of its own constiution. The motion itself was moderate in its terms and tentative in its purpose. It proposed only the nominations of a Select Committee "to consider the best means of promoting the efficiency of the House." It was introduced by its mover in a speech of studied moderation, but of such lucidity of exposition, of such breadth of treatment, of such brilliancy and variety of illustration, as called forth as it fully deserved, the warn congratulations of the leaders on both sides of the House. No serious argumentative opposition was offered to the substance and purpose of the motion. Lord Granville, it is true, contended that its terms implied the assertion of the inefficiency of the House of Lords and argued that, in default of more definite instructions it could only result in the appointment of a "mere fishing committee." To this last proposition Lord Salisbury assented, though he furnished a sufficient answer to the former by unequivocally declaring that he would not lay down in regard to any institution that no change in it was possible or desirable. Lord Granville, however, offered no direct opposition to the motion, preferring, as he said, to leave it to the majority of the House and its leader to say what course they would adopt. Lord Salisbury, thus challenged, declared his readiness to consider any special proposals that might be made, and reminded the House that he had always been in favour of the creation of life peerages in strictly limited numbers. An attempt was accordingly made, at the instance of Lord Granville to give a definite purpose to the proposed Committee by adding to the motion the words "by life peerages or "otherwise." But notwithstanding the feeble resistance offered to the original motion—a resistance which, in the case of Lord Salisbury, was not unfairly described by Lord Rosebery as a thinly disguised sentiment in its favour—and the removal of the main objection to it by the proposed reference to life peerages as a specific subject of inquiry, the House rejected the amendment by a majority of 85 to 45, and then proceeded to negative the motion by 77 to 38. The motion thus came to nothing, but the honours of the day undoubtedly rested with Lord Rosebery. If we are not mistaken, the country will be apt to think that no stronger argument in favour of the motion was tendered than is afforded by the singular contrast between the whole tenour of the debate and the division which took place at its close.

We can attach no other meaning to the divisions than that the House of Lords, as at present advised, is resolved to discountenance all the suggestions for a reform of its constitution, in spite of an admission made by the leader of its majority that such reform is desirable and even feasible in more points than one. In other words, the House refuses even to consider any invasion or restriction of the hereditary principle on which its constitution at present rests. Nevertheless it is perfectly easy to see, as results from the tone of Lord Salisbury's speech as from any other indication in the debate, that the House is by no means satisfied that such a position is defensible even now, still less that it is likely to remain so. We need not reproduce the arguments with which Lord Rosebery sought to recommend his motion to the House; they could hardly be better stated than they were in his speech, and their inherent force is shown by the fact that none of them were virtually accepted by Lord Salisbury, while no serious attempt was made by any other speaker to impugn them. But the weakness of the House of Lords and the strength of Lord Rosebery's case lies in the fact that where serious issues are involved the tenour of a debate affords no criterion of the result of the ensuing division. "There is," said Lord Granville, "something of a scandal in the fact that, except on very rare occasions, the whole noble lords is not large, while upon the occasions of party divisions the benches are absolutely crowded by those who do not seem to attend to politics at all." The divisions on Friday were not, of course, in a strict sense party divisions; but the question raised involved even greater issues than those of party and the result was substantially the same, and brought about by the same means as in the usual result of a party division. In the interest of the House of Lords itself, we cannot but deplore such a conclusion. No serious politician can fail to see that the influence, and, therefore, the efficiency of the House of Lords, is and has long been on the wane. The debate showed beyond a doubt that a conviction to this effect is beginning to invade the House itself. A similar conviction was shown as far back as fifteen years ago, when, in 1869 the House consented, at the instance of so weighty a constitutional authority as Lord Russell and with the assent of Lord Salisbury himself, to read a second time a Bill for the creation of life peerages. The Bill was ultimately rejected on the third reading, but it is clear that then, as now, a misgiving was left that the very existence of the House of Lords might sooner or later be imperilled by a blind adherence to the hereditary principle or by an unsympathetic resistance to any suggestions of reform. It is too much to say, perhaps, that the divisions of Friday once more exhibit this attitude and emphasizes this temper. But an opportunity was presented to the House of considering calmly and dispassionately what measures are best calculated restoring its influence and increasing its efficiency, and this opportunity it peremptorily declined to take. We cannot pretend to think that in so doing it has done anything but impair its influence for good and weaken its estimation in the country.

"It is certain," said Lord Salisbury, "that the House of Commons was never reformed by referring its constitution to a Select Committee." The reason is not far to seek and it does not apply to the House of Lords. The House of Commons is in direct contact with the country, and it cannot but reproduce and give effect to the wishes of the constituencies that create it. The House of Lords is subject to no such direct popular influence, but its reform when it comes is not likely to be less drastic or more acceptable if it waits for popular pressure to effect it. When the necessity for some change in the direction of enlarging the political influence and representative character of the House is admitted on both sides of the House itself, it is surely a little short-sighted to let slip the opportunity of considering betimes such changes as are acknowledged to be feasible and desirable. One such change, at any rate, is the creation of life peerages, and had the majority of Friday so willed it, this at any rate might have been referred to the proposed Committee for practical consideration. With such a haul in its net the Committee would have had little need to "fish" for other changes to recommend. Two objections were urged by Lord Salisbury against the proposal to refer this question to the Committee. The proposition he said should be made on the responsibility of the Government, and more than five minutes' notice should be given of it. It is more than fifteen years since Lord Salisbury gave his assent to a Bill for the creation of life peerages, and the measure on that occasion was introduced, not on the authority of the Governmeet of the day, but by Lord Russell, who held no office at the time. The latter circumstance entirely disposes of Lord Salisbury's first argument; and as to the second, if the question were a new one, no doubt it would be desirable to give a longer time for its consideration. But the question is very far from being a new one, and, besides, the reference to a Committee would have committed the House to nothing more than a readiness to consider whether such an invasion of the hereditary principle as is involved in life peerages could be so limited and surrounded with safeguards as to render it a feasible mode of increasing the efficiency of the House of Lords. If the majority of the House is not prepared to go so short a way as this in the direction of its own reform at a time when it evidently feels that some change in its constitution is desirable, it cannot be really in earnest in the matter. It is impossible to accept this conclusion without serious misgiving. It rests with the House of Lords itself as yet to make itself a Second Chamber which the country will thoroughly respect, and to whose decisions it will willingly submit. But the time during which the country will consent to do this is, we fear, likely to be short if the House peremptorily refuses to recognize the imperfections of its present constitution, or to consider such measures as may be suggested for its reform.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN "ORDER OF THE SONS OF ST. GEORGE."

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Englishmen who remain at home have little idea of the extent to which their countrymen have colonized and taken possession of portions of the United States. It used to be that the Irish came to America most numerously, but of late years the English migration has become the largest. Wherever there are mills or mines, the English settlers abound, and they are regarded as the most thrifty and among the most desirable of the new elements that Europe contributes to the population of America. In some parts of Pennsylvania, particularly in the coal and iron mining sections, and the textile manufacturing portions of Philadelphia, the English settlers have become so numerous as to be almost the ruling powers, if they chose to exert themselves. They do not do this, however, as a general thing, preferring usually to buckle down to hard work. The Irishman when he comes to America almost always quickly enters into politics, and becomes a small state man, the neighbourhood, generally influencing the factions in the party he joins, based upon Protestantism or Catholic or religious dispute. We have, in this country, that as soon as the newly arrived Irishman lands a committee of his countrymen propound the question, What is your politics? are you Democrat or Republican? and he quickly takes to one side or the other. He is inducted into the mysteries of the combined religious political factionism that his race enter into with so much fervour wherever they go. The Englishman in America, on the contrary, is rarely heard of in American politics, and many of them remain here for long periods without becoming voters. They are great workers, and their thrifts noted, while most of our leading manufacturers, iron-masters, and mine-owners are English and Welsh, who originally came over as working men, and have amassed fortunes by the exceptional opportunities afforded in this country.

The English residents of the United States during the past few years in order to cement the bonds of nationality and to promote social and business ties, have started a secret society known as "The Order of the Sons of St. George," which has recently had a most marked growth. This society is composed of men of English birth, or the sons and grandsons of Englishmen. It is a beneficial organization, paying sums of money weekly to those who are sick, and also funeral benefits for a member or his wife It distinctly repudiates all political aims, but endeavours "to inculcate a true spirit of patriotism in our fellow-countrymen, urging upon them the duty and necessity of citizenship in this the country of our adoption." It also disclaims all connexions of a sectarian character, but endeavours "to promulgate and practise the true principles of religion as expressed in the words to 'do as we would be done by.'" The cardinal principle of the order is stated in the following:—

"We seek the social and moral elevation of our countrymen, and believe that this will be best accomplished by uniting them in an orgauization like this, giving them the benefit of association, laying the foundation of many valuable and lasting friendships, and many ways promoting the welfare and happiness of each other.

This order, which is becoming a powerful organization wherever Englishmen abound in the United States, had its origin in very small beginnings. It was first known in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, as Scranton. John B. Smith, a native of Lancashire, who came to Luzerne County a quarter of a century ago, and settled near that city, at a place called Pittston, is generally regarded as the leading spirit of the order in its earliest days. The Englishmen in that region, prior to 1872, were comparatively few, and for mutual protection about a dozen of them banded together as early as 1867, and out of this grew the order. They made it secret (for recognition), and beneficial in the sense of mutual help, and the latter feature was gradually systematized into the present admirable plan of sick and funeral benefits, which was first formulated in 1872. The order, in a sporadic sort of way, spread through the Pennsylvania coal regions, and in January, 1872, held its first general convention of delegates, at which the title of "Sons of St. George" was adopted, and a

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

THE heavy rain to-day, while promising well for the crops, has helped to increase the dulness in business, and in every branch extreme quietness has been the prevailing feature. Nor are the home telegrams such as to induce any activity, the produce markets being reported quiet all round. The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows that the proportion of the reserve to liabilities has increased from 43 to 44 per cent., but Reuter repeats the previous day's quotations for discount in the open market. Consols remain at 100½ and French Rentes at 107·72½. In four per cent. Rupee Paper an advance of ¼ is quoted, and in the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan a rise of 1½ per cent. We are somewhat dubious of the correctness of this quotation, but if it is in order it may be taken as showing the effect the proposed changes in Consols will have in directing attention towards other standard investments.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday was less active again. The day's sales were estimated at 12,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats, and whilst prices, both on the spot and to arrive, are given by Reuter as unaltered, private messages call the market easier. In New York, too, futures have given way six points, so that it is evident that the time for a permanent advance has not come yet.

In our local market the only report is "nothing doing." Prices are nominally the same as yesterday, and notwithstanding the less favourable tone of the home telegrams holders continue very firm.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unaltered, the rain having stopped business.

FREIGHTS continue to ease off day by day. For Liverpool business has been done at 20s. Wheat and Measurement, and for some of the Continental ports room could be had at 25s.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are quite steady, with an average business passing. Coals are being more freely dealt in. An August cargo of Cardiff has been sold at Rs. 14½, and a ready cargo at Rs. 14½ alongside.

EXCHANGE has shown a quieter tone to-day, owing to rather easier advices from Calcutta. The banks are still drawers at the same quotations, but 1-32d. better can be done for private bills. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 17-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Finance do. do.	Rs. 2·09½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER may be called unchanged, as regards value, at Rs. 100 5-16 for Fours and Rs. 103 for Fours-and-a-half. These however, are now seller's figures, with very few buyers. In fact, speculation is quite out of the market at the moment.

SHARES are also rather lifeless. Mills, which were all strong yesterday, are quiet again to-day, and in some few cases the turn easier.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	788½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	830
Bak of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	90

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	500	500	182	595
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 5	122
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	182 p.c.	510
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 42½	830
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	38
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,653
Budneira M'f'g. Co., Ltd.	1,000	—	500	..	280
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	680
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	..	105
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	765
D. Spinning	1000	2,000	all	nil	450
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,0	500	all	Rs. 37	575
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	45	830
Gokuldas Mills	1,000	500	500	20	540
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	320
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	360
Hingunghat Mill Co.	800	500	500	20	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,215
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	..	547½
Indian Manfg Co. Ld	600	1,000	all	..	200
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	475
Jafer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	580
Jewraj Bhatoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	845
Khatao Mackuncie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 45	990
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	133
Madras United	950	1,000	1,000	15 p.c.	2,320
Mahalukhmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,332½
Massoon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	245
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,475
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	825
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Oriental	4,000	62	625	Rs. 20	645
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	40	400	Rs. 14	272½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18½	250
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	185
Ramoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,190
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	869
Southern India	500	50	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	435
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	830

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	700	2,925	Rs. 5	770
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,400	Rs. 13	350

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	19-14-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	..
Ditto	..	£20	1-13-1	do.	..
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co.	..	£100	1,00	do.	617
Do. New Shares	41	£15	6-5-0	do.	50

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain R. Johnston, will sail to-day for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inchborva, 1,283 tons, Captain R. Johnstone, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Adowa, 1,111 tons, Captain W. F. Caborne, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, 1,500 tons, Captain J. A. Guard, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo, and Mr. White as a passenger.

THE steamer 'Colombo, 2,739 tons, Captain Cl Husson, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. L. S. Dawson, Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Ward, Mr. F. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sharp, and Mr. H. R. Wathen.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Blairhoyle	Hawkins	Liverpool.
	Adowa (s)	Caborne	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Colombo, Husson, to Marseilles.
,, Inchborva, Emo, to Havre.
,, Sheikh, Johnstone, to Port Said.
,, Clan Forbes, Guard, to London.

The steamer Nerbudda, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.
16 Helmsley (s) .... Cardiff.
July. DEPARTURES.
15 Bokhara (s) .... London.
Dacca (s) .... Calcutta.
16 Umvoti .... Port Natal.
Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 18.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Forbes s—35 barrels Rutni Khramjee Esscobjee.
Clan Macgregor s—250 kegs red lead, Hemraj Khimjee : 50 cases whiskey, Merwanjee Cooverjee and Co.
California s—2 cases sight and 75 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowajee.

FROM LONDON.
Clan Macgregor s—130 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lallmeya ; 16 tons pig lead, Edward Bates and Co.
Altmore s—5 cases lamps, Muncherjee Ruttonjee and Co ; 8 packages medicines, Lawrence and Co.
Nizam s—3 cases books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co.
Agra s—8 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Goa s—10 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Otranto s—9 boxes window glass, Abdoola Hoosein Jeewajee.

FROM GENOA.
Manilla s—50 barrels lead ore, Adamjee Bhanjee.

FROM HULL.
Otranto s—45 boxes window glass, Shrufally Mamoojee.

FROM VENICE.
Nizam s—36 cases beads, F. Ardaseer Davur and Son ; 35 cases butter, Imoli Brothers.
Gwalior s— 20 cases beads, Mahomedally Essoofally ; 60 cases beads, G. Angely.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Nizam s—60 cases gin, Manockjee Bhicajee.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Manilla s—75 cases brandy, D. D. Shah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
California s—11 bales cotton, Wallace and Co. ; 65 bales cotton, Chinsoorhoor Kaisani ; 180 bales wool, David Massoon and Co ; 1,030½ cwts linseed, William Bell and Co ; 48 bales cotton, Heerachund Ruttonjee ; 100 bales cotton and 50 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 22 bales wool, Framjee Luckmedass ; 200 cwts colr yara, Currumsee Khetsee ; 74 bales hides, Owen and Oxell ; 1 bale wool, Keeka Khoosal ; 267½ cwts myrabolams, Nuthoo Lalljee ; 74 bales cotton, Soruginul Mohunlall ; 133 bales cotton, Mohunlall Ramgopall.
Clan Macgregor s—2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Kessowjee Poonja and Co ; 240 cwts mascor dall, Suckoor Vully Mahomed ; 4,000 cwts wheat Wallace and Co.
Taxan s—28,572 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Kangra s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Clan Forbes s—800 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 150 cwts cloves, Ebram Passani.

FOR HAVRE.
Inchborva s—1,296 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.
Europa s—300 cwts w eat, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 4,699½ cwts rapeseed and 750 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
California s—335½ mustard seed Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.
Sheikh s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Manilla s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 384 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 5,000 empty bottles, F. Bozzoni ; 850 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR HULL.
Harrogate s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Altmore s—7,671 cwts linseed and 4,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Bessie Morris s—1,500 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co ; 81 cwts mowra seed, Tyeljee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Adowa s—36 bales cotton, Khetsedass Kalooram.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

62-84—Craigie, L. and O.—James Scott vs. Motilal Ramchund.—E. Wilkin.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

115-84—Macfarlane and E—Thackersey Narronjee vs. Samial Oonkaridas—Bomonjee and H.—Part heard.
193-82—Payne G. and S.—Haji Kolfan Ruttonsey vs. Abdool Currim Dewani.—Thakurdas and D.
339-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper)—Ruttonchund Ghellachund vs. Choonivow and another.—Jefferson B. and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HART.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-81—Payne, G. and S.—David James vs. s.s. Nerbudda and others—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 17.

Gardner, Lieut, R. A., on duty, from Poona.

JULY 18.

Ward, Lieut Col., R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 15.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Govr is pleased to make the following acting appointment on his personal staff :—

Mr J D Rees, Under Secy to Govt, to act as Private Secy during the absence of Capt Awdry, RE, on privilege leave.

The Hon Mr H S Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 3rd Aug 1884.

Mr E N Overbury, Sub-Collr, Salem, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months under Section 61 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr C Kough, Actg Sub-Collr, Madura, privilege leave for two months, from or after the 28th July.

The Hon Mr H S Thomas, to be First Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr J H Garstin, C S I, to be Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr W S Whiteside, to be Third Member of the Board of Revenue.

The above appointments are sub pro tem, and will have effect from the date of Mr. Davidson's retirement.

Mr W F Grahame, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr Galton on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr R Sewell to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, Salem, until further orders to join, relieving Dr Marin, at once.

Mr H T Ross to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, during the absence of Mr Wilkinson or until further orders.

Mr V A Brodie, to act as Sub-Collr and Jt Magte of Malabar, during the employment of Mr Ross on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr S Russell, to act as Sub-Collr and J Magte of Chingleput during the employment of Mr R Sewell on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr E C Rawson, to act as Sub Collr and Joint Magte of Coimbatore during the employment of Mr Maccartie on other duty, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H R Grimes, Supt of the Central and Dist Jails at Coimbatore, to be Inspector Genl of Jails, vice Col Tennant, vacated by appointment.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Ootacamund, July 14, 1884.

The Rev D W Kidd, to be Chaplain of Cuddalore.
The Rev C E Whiteley, Actg Chaplain of Trichinopoly, to act as Chaplain of Calicut.
Mr W S Foster, CS, Coll of Godavery, to be a Lay Trustee of St Thomas' Church, Coconada.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Ootacamund, July 11, 1884.

Major I Campbell-Walker, Senior Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Southern Circle, three months' privilege leave, from or after the 1st August next.

Mr C Rundall, Depty Commr of Salt Revenue, Southern Divn, one month and five days' privilege leave.

Mr J S Gamble, Junior Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Northern Circle, to act as Senior Consvr and to have charge of both circles during the absence of Major I Campbell-Walker on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J H Merriman Assist Commr of Salt Revenue, to act as Depy Commr of Salt Revenue, Southern Divn, during the absence of Mr C Rundall, on leave, or until further orders.

Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Major C J B Harris, Supt of Police, Vizagapatam Dist,

Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Lieut Col H E Conington, Supt of Police, Tinnevelly Dist with effect from the 4th inst.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant one month's examination leave to Mr Marsden, Inspr of Schools, Seventh Divn.

The following officers are appointed second grade Assist Insps in the Salt Dept with effect from the 1st inst :—

Mr R L Haden Actg Assist Inspr.
Mr L E D'Vaz, First grade Sub-Inspr and Actg Asst-Inspr.
Mr J A L Douglas Second grade Assist Inspr, is transferred from the Merkanam to the Tranquebar Circle.

The Commissary-General has granted privilege leave of absence to Major A Clark-Kennedy, Actg Assist Commy-Genl, for ninety days from 9th Aug 1884, or date of departure.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Ootacamund, July 15, 1884.

Lieut-Col (B Cols) BH W Magrath, S C, Commy Genl, is granted privilege leave of absence of sixty days, from the 1st Aug 1884, or date of departure—Lieut-Col (B Col) H P Hawkes S C, Deputy Commy-Genl, performing the duties of the appointment of Lieut-Col Magrath's responsibility.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Officer to return to duty :—Lieut-Col A F Orchard, S C.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Major H S Stewart, S C, two months, m c.
Surgn A J O'Hara, ninty-two days, m c.

The undermentioned Officer has returned from furlough out of India :—Major E S Skinner S C, Depy Judge Advocate, No 2 Circle, arrived at Bombay on the 30th June, 1884.

Pensions.—Hony Surgn J Hargreaves is transferred to the "Pension Estabt in India" on an invalid pension of Rs 175 per mensem from the 9th May 1884.

The services of Surgn H Alison, M D, in medical charge of the 22nd N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Dept.

Volunteer Corps.—Capt F O Sherman, Mad Volr Guards, is granted leave out of India for six months, from the 10th July 1884.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c

Prices as previously advised, on the two years system					
Plain square Piano	Rs	33	per month	or Rs	75
Sympathetic square	,,	36	,,	or ,,	83
Semi-grand, on three legs	,,	6	,,	or ,,	1,2

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LEACH—July 16, at Bhavnagar, Kattiawar, the wife of Edmund A. Leach, Asst. Supt. Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.

RICHARDSON—July 18, at Breach Candy, the wife of W. Richardson, of a son.

DEATH.

TEIL—July 18, at Bombay, George Teil, of Cheltenham, late of Calcutta, aged 67 years.—R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COMERFORD—June 30, at Dulwich, Murree, the wife of Sergeant-Major Denis Comerford, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, of a son.

DUNSTERVILLE—July 9, at Simla, the wife of Captain K. S. Dunsterville, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DE JERSEY—July 13, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain W. G. de Jersey, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ELLERSLIE-WALLACE—July 4, at Merlin Park, Simla, Henry James Ellerslie-Wallace, of Galway, Ireland, aged 28.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

LORD E. FITZMAURICE has confirmed the contradiction given by the Government of Bombay to the statement that the annexation of Berbera has been decided upon. We stated a fortnight ago exactly what was contemplated. The Egyptian Governor with his garrison being withdrawn from Harrar, it became necessary for the authorities at Aden to take measures to prevent the political change in question resulting in a stoppage of the supplies of provisions on which Aden principally depends for subsistence. Major Hunter, the Acting Resident, was accordingly authorised by the Government of India to proceed to Berbera to make arrangements with the Sheiks with a view to the continuance of the supplies. The telegram states that it is part of Major Hunter's mission to guarantee the said Sheiks against foreign interference. The expression is perhaps not altogether accurately given by the telegraphist. If it be, then Berbera, though not annexed, has come under the protectorate of England. It is certain that for some time past the French, who have foreseen the withdrawal of the Egyptian Government from the southern littoral of the Red Sea, have had an eye upon Harrar, the acquisition of which would compensate for the unfortunate aridity of the district around Obock. The Italians, who have acquired a narrow foothold to the north of Obock, have also been alive to the possibilities of the situation. The French being nearer to Harrar had, of course, the advantage of them in regard to that province. If the region be taken under British protection, an apple of discord will be removed out of the way of French and Italian diplomatists in that part of the world. Possibly the imminence of renewed hostilities between France and China may have a salutary influence on the course of Berberan politics. While a French admiral is looking after Foochow, which is to be held as the equivalent for the magnificent sum of ten millions sterling, the busiest of busy-bodies will scarcely find any time to stir up mischief amongst the Somali Sheikhs rejoicing in their new-found deliverance from Egyptian bondage. How true it is that there is a Power not of ourselves which worketh for righteousness !

IT is understood that the Bombay Government have asked Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, to undertake the organization of the forthcoming Bombay International Exhibition. The selection is one which will undoubtedly meet with the entire approval of the guarantors and the general public, but we believe there is a certain reluctance on the part of Mr. Ollivant to sever for the time being his connection with city works of great magnitude and importance which are now in progress or in preparation. To say nothing of such trifles as the building of a new Municipal Hall, the carrying out of the drainage system and the elaboration of the new scheme for procuring a water-supply from Tansa have to be considered. If a new man be appointed to the Municipal Commissionership it would take him some time to become acquainted with the innumerable details of Municipal work, and the great schemes just mentioned would infallibly be delayed. According to the Municipal Act, the Commissioner must give his whole time and attention to the duties of that office ; so that if it were possible for one man to preside over the work connected with the Exhibition and discharge the duties of Municipal Commissioner at the same time, there would be a legal obstacle in the way. Of course that obstacle might be removed by a special Act of the Legislature. There is a general wish that Mr. Ollivant's services shall be obtained for the organisation of the Exhibition. His personal influence and his administrative experience would prove invaluable. The best thing that could be done, probably, would be to give him a coadjutor who could relieve him of the mass of routine work of the Municipal Commissionership, and thus set free the greater part of his time for working up the Exhibition, while he could keep his hand upon the important works to which the city is now committed. During the Exhibition year his services might be given wholly to the Exhibition. Such an arrangement would meet the exigencies of the case so far as regards the official head of the Exhibition machinery. The guarantors will naturally now take the place of the General Committee. When the guarantee bond has been signed, the signatories will doubtless be called together to decide generally upon what is to be done, and to elect a certain number of representatives to form an Executive Committee—a body to which the Government would naturally appoint a certain number of members to represent their interests in the undertaking. Of the success of the Exhibition there can be no doubt whatever. The guarantee fund has assumed proportions far beyond what was expected, and that may be taken as an earnest of the support which the undertaking will receive from the exhibitors and the general public.

REFORMING zeal is going a little too fast with regard to the Victoria Gardens and its zoological collection. It is proposed to change the character of the gardens and to improve them from a mere pleasaunce into a botanical garden where students of the Grant Medical College can pursue their education. If it were not philistine to say so, we should confess that the severe botanical garden is an uninviting show to all but the scientific. It is pretty certain that if the Victoria Gardens be brought under strict botanical regulations, sixteen thousand visitors will not care to walk in them on a given day as is sometimes the case at present. There are some portions of the enclosure—new made land for the most part—which might be placed at the disposal of botanical students ; but the gardens as they are serve a very good purpose in contributing to the health and pleasure of many thousands of the denizens of the more populous parts in the city. They have unquestionably been considerably improved of late years, and at the outlay of little money their attractions might be still further enhanced. The straight road from end to end of the gardens was the old main road of the district, and its uncompromising directness spoils the effect of the whole ; but nothing would be easier than to give it a graceful bend or two amongst the splendid trees on either side, and thus give a picturesqueness and a variety which would wonderfully improve the general effect. It seems to be forgotten that the capabilities of the gardens for meeting the needs of botanical science have been the subject of investigation and of adverse report. It was found that the good soil was shallow and poor, and the subsoil so inhospitable that plants whose roots went down into it seldom throve after. Very few trees were found possessed of stamina sufficient to stand the ordeal of long distance to the gardens. If there is any money to spare for botanical purposes, it might be better laid out on some more grateful soil. The zoological department of the gardens seems to be in considerable danger. A proposal has actually been made to assassinate the tiger and the wolf and other animals of exceptional appetite. There is a precedent for this course, for, if we mistake not, Dr. (now Sir George) Birdwood poisoned a tiger whose only offence was that he had inadvertently grown too large for the cage provided by the Municipality. We hope that the zoological collection will be enlarged, and not improved off the face of the gardens. Some valuable additions will soon be made to its attractions if all goes well, for Australia is sending over a choice assortment of kangaroos and other interesting strangers to share the hospitality of Bombay. One thing is clear enough. The revolutionary scheme now before the Municipality will not in any way add to the attractiveness of the gardens in the eyes of the general public. To dismiss a couple of clerks in order to scrape together the modest stipend of Rs. 300 per month to requite the services of a scientific gardener, will not do all that is expected from the operation. A scientific gardener can accomplish nothing without the means to carry out improvements, and it is no part of the scheme, so far as we can see, to supply him with any.

THE new form of licence which is to come into force on the 1st proximo for the sale of foreign wines and spirits in all districts of the Presidency, excepting the town and island of Bombay, has caused great dissatisfaction among the wine merchants and hotel proprietors. In a petition to His Excellency the Governor in Council the wine and spirit merchants of Poona indicate some of the hardships which the change now proposed will inflict upon them, and it appears to us that they have good and sufficient grounds for asking for a modification of the conditions under which the licence is to be granted. They point out that owing to recent changes they are now obliged to pay double and, in some cases, even six times the amount of their former licence fees ; and this, combined with other inconveniences which the new form of licence may be expected to cause, will eat up nearly all the profits, and in some cases result in actual loss. One of the clauses is directed against the sale of foreign spirits not less in strength than 15° under proof. This clause must inevitably result in considerable loss. Many of the petitioners have already in stock a large quantity of such spirits, and have besides ordered out further supplies. It is impossible that they can dispose of all such spirits before the beginning of August, so that whatever remains on their hands after the 1st proximo will be simply wasted. We entirely agree with the petitioners that six or twelve months' notice should be given before making the sale of these spirits illegal ; and, to our thinking, the fact that such notice has not been given constitutes a grievance which should be redressed without delay. Another hardship which the petitioners complain of is the payment of a fee of Rs. 5 before they can obtain permission to absent themselves from their premises for even a day. Exception is also taken to the clause requiring the licensees to keep an account of the quantity of the spirits sold daily by them in a book sealed with the Collector's seal. This, it is complained, will be tantamount to the payment of an extra fee of about Rs. 25 per month, as the services of a competent clerk will have to be engaged for the purpose. One of the conditions which is most strongly objected to, is to the effect that "the licensee shall always keep in his shop an accurate and complete Sikes' hydrometer, with thermometer, trial glass, and book of tables, of such pattern as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Abkari, and shall produce the same, and shall allow any liquor in his shop to be tested with the same, whenever so required by any customer or by any officer of the Revenue, Akbari, or Police Departments in rank above a havaldar." The absurdity of this condition is self-evident. It will afford no increased protection to the public, while it may be made a source of endless annoyance and vexation to the licensee. Any unscrupulous person may go into the shop of the licensee and demand that bottle after bottle be opened on the pretext of testing the liquor, without being compelled to buy a single drop. Surely this is not a business-like way of doing things. The sooner these extraordinary conditions are modified so as to bring them within the bounds of reason the better it will be for the reputation of the Abkari Department.

IT was almost a matter of course that the Earl of Wemyss' proposed compromise in regard to the Franchise Bill should be rejected by the Conservative majority in the House of Lords. The proposal was altogether premature. To have accepted it would have been to acknowledge at once and precipitately that the rejection of the Franchise Bill in the first instance was a mistake, and still worse, it would have disclosed the fact that the party was apprehensive of the consequences of their act, and were disposed to purchase safety by a hasty and ignominious surrender. Nothing had happened since the rejection of the Franchise Bill—except the announcement of an autumn session, the preliminary to a dissolution—which could in any way account for so sudden a change of front. The compromise suggested might have been considered more favourably in October, by which time the party will no doubt be less trammelled than they naturally were on the 17th July by their vote of the 8th of this month. To admit that the House of Lords could not remain of the same mind on a great question for ten days together would render it the laughing-stock of the country. Reuter states that the Liberals and Tories are organizing demonstrations throughout the country in connection with the question of Reform. Are we to understand from this that the Conservatives have made up their minds to oppose the Franchise Bill on principle? They have not hitherto ventured to take that course. Lord Randolph Churchill was at the pains to show that since 1867 none of the Conservative leaders had ever opposed in any way the principle of assimilating the franchise in the counties and boroughs. If the leaders now endeavour to take up a new position in regard to this question, they will find themselves on very dangerous ground ; if they be beaten they will have alienated the two millions of the new electorate—a fatal blunder which it is scarcely conceivable that they will commit. The plausible objection taken to the Franchise Bill that it was an incomplete measure, seeing that it was not supplemented by the Redistribution scheme, has no longer much force, as the Government has agreed to act upon the suggestion—recommended to them with great earnestness by Lord Randolph Churchill—that a pledge should be given that the Redistribution Bill should be introduced before the new franchise should come into effect.

KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, JULY 10.

THE rapid melting of the snow on the highest ranges which has been going on for the last two or three weeks may, perhaps, dissipate the fears entertained by the Meteorological head-quarters in India as to the rainfall this season. The quantity of snow that was deposited on the mountains in Kashmere during last cold season may be judged from the curious fact that I observed on my recent trip to Sonamurg, 8,600 feet above sea level, and 3,400 feet above Srinuggur level. When within seven miles of Sonamurg we had to march over some very formidable rocks. The mountains came down close on to the banks of the river, for which there was only a narrow passage. On the opposite side chiefly of this river large drifts of snow lay, apparently great avalanches which had fallen or slipped down from the tops of the mountains into the river, partly ; the remnant, some eight or ten feet thick, and containing many tons of snow, lay on the banks of the river. One of these we met on our road and had to cross. It was about fifty yards wide. The snow was quite hard, and my horse walked easily across. There was a fall of sixty or seventy feet down its face into the river below, but the Kashmeree horse is a safe animal, and can walk across an avalanche as safely as he can climb rocks. His feats in the latter operation are surprising. The rider is carried up a sudden elevation of twenty to fifty or sixty feet, all solid rock and rugged ; up this the pony goes with a rush—the rider must grip the mane tightly, or he will certainly slip off behind ; then a similar fall, also down rugged rocks ; down this the pony goes very carefully, but the difficulty is great to the rider, as the chance now is of falling over the animal's head. All things considered, the best way is to walk, probably, and thus trust to your own legs only.

I hear that two European regiments are, or are to be, at work on the road from Murree to Kohala, on the borders of Kashmere territory. This road is to be a level cart-road ; its length a little over twenty miles, to run near the bank of the Jhelum part of the way and to follow that level to Murree, entering Murree below the church. This road will thus run on the same level as the Maharajah's partly finished road to Baramula, in the valley of Kashmere. The probabilities of this last-named road being finished, even after several years, seem to decrease as time advances. The engineer has just gone home in ill-health, and the Maharajah has another and better project in view. This new road is to be made from Jummoo to Srinuggur, at the opposite end of the valley and is to be a level road. Two tunnels are to be made, one at Batoli and the other under the Banibal Pass. The route *vid* Jummoo out of the valley is in all respects the proper one ; it is nearer to the railway at Sealkote, and also nearer to Lahore ; is the best route and a great highway already, and has been for a long time past. The Murree route is used chiefly by visitors to Kashmere, but it is not the natural outlet for trade, as the Jummoo route certainly is. If this proposed improvement of the old Jummoo route be made, a railroad from Jummoo to Srinuggur could be easily made, and then Jummoo might join the railroad at Sealkote and thus complete the route, bringing the Happy Valley into close connection with the rest of the world. The engineer of this new Jummoo road is, I believe, a Mr. Ardasir, of Bombay. He has recently been in Srinuggur, and his plans will soon be matured, so that work may be begun without loss of time. But this brings up the question of funds, always a hard subject in Kashmere and all parts of His Highness's territories. On this rock the road to Baramula has been nearly wrecked more than once. Labour is abundant on this road, the Afghans supplying the greater number of labourers ; but they are kept sometimes without wages, and then they desert in a body, and are kept under control at

OF THE ASIATIC SOC

TELEGRAMS.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, C.I.E., resigns the Bengal Civil Service.

The following officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—C. Reid, I. Jermyn, and H. A. Browning.

Colonel H. Y. Murray takes furlough out of India.

The following promotions are gazetted:—To Major—A. De C. Remark; to Captain—A. J. Bolton.

PRESENTATION TO A SUBADAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

There was a parade of all the troops in garrison this morning, on the occasion of the presentation by Brigadier-General Johnson of the Order of British India, first class, to Subadar Ghoolam Mohideen, Sirdar Bahadur, of the 26th N. I.

HYDERABAD OFFICIALS IN MADRAS.

The National Mahomedan Association will to-morrow give a reception to Nawab Meer Sadut Ali Khan Bahadur of Hyderabad, now staying with several other Hyderabad officials at Madras.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A COLLECTOR.

Thirty-eight witnesses have been served with notices in connection with the trial of Mr. Breeks Atkinson at Tinnevelly. All the charges are of borrowing money from people in the district.

THE JUDGMENT ON THE SALEM PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

The *Madras Times* says that the judgment of the Coimbatore Judge in the Salem prisoners' case has excited much public feeling, while the *Times* does not agree with the judge in regarding the conspiracy meetings before the riots as a myth. It points out that many of the prisoners now at the Andamans were convicted on evidence similar to that of the men now sentenced for perjury. Therefore, and for other reasons, Government would do very wisely indeed in restoring those men to their town and friends, thus allaying the widespread and deep discontent which now prevents the people from appreciating what good is being done to the country by the Governor in Council, and hindering the sympathy which ought to exist between rulers and ruled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LORDS AND THE FRANCHISE BILL.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The House of Lords last evening negatived the motion of the Earl of Wemyss for effecting a compromise with the House of Commons on the Franchise Bill, by 182 votes against 132.

The Liberals and Tories throughout the country are both engaged in organizing demonstrations in connection with the question of Reform.

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the financial experts engaged on the Egyptian question had now finished their labours, and that the Conference would re-assemble in a few days.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House last evening, said that a battalion from Malta will be sent to Egypt, and that another battalion from the Mediterranean is also in readiness to proceed thither.

THE REPORTED ANNEXATION OF BERBERA.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, replying to a question in the Commons last evening, said that the news published in the London papers respecting the intended annexation of Berbera was incorrect. The Political Agent at Aden had only been instructed, in view of the Egyptian evacuation of Harrar, to arrange with the chiefs at Berbera to continue the supplies to Aden, and to guarantee them against foreign interference.

THE NISERO DISPUTE.

THE HAGUE, JULY 17.

The Dutch Government have come to an arrangement with England for pursuing a joint action with reference to the captured crew of the ship Nisero.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, JULY 17.

The Chinese Government have up to the present time refused to pay the indemnity demanded by France on account of the late attack on the French troops near Langson.

There are but small hopes of an amicable arrangement being arrived at between France and China. Admiral Courbet with the French squadron is threatening Foochow.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

COLOMBO, JULY 18.

Mail-steamer Bokhara, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quieter.

Good Fair Dholleras..... 4⅜

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 81⅝

4½ " 89⅜

3 " Consols for account..... 100⅛

3½ " Sterling Loan..... 107⅛

4½ " French Rentes..... 107½

Bar Silver..... 50 13-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined £14,300,000, increase £100,000.

Bills Discounted £22,200,000, decrease £900,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined, £24,000,000, decrease 100,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 44 per cent.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, July 17.

10 p.m. ... 80·5

FRIDAY, July 18.

6 a.m. ... 80·5

10 a.m. ... 77·7

2 p.m. ... 77·1

5 p.m. ... 77·1

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Manilla land line and line to Mandalay still interrupted.

O Correio de Goa reports a painful act of injustice to a man named Ramchandra Sawunt, of Sawuntwari. More than a year ago this man went to Goa to procure some medicines for his family. It so happened that on the night previous to his departure from Mapuçá, where he was residing, a robbery took place, and the next morning, as he was returning to Sawuntwari, he was arrested on suspicion at Colvalle, and kept in custody. No charge could be sustained against the man, who of course protested his innocence, but without avail, and the magistrate declared that he felt convinced of his culpability, and refused to liberate him. After having tried every means in his power to regain his freedom, the unfortunate man appealed to the High Court, which ordered his instant release. Thus the man was kept in jail for twelve months, though there was no evidence to prove that he had had any hand in the robbery. In British India a man is supposed to be innocent until he has been proved to be guilty; but in Portuguese India it appears to be otherwise, and a man is held to be guilty until he has proved his innocence.

OUR Berar correspondent writes:—Copious showers of rain have fallen throughout the Province since the 10th inst., and it is still raining.

IN reference to the Berar forests, the Resident at Hyderabad has ruled that "all descriptions of forest will be in charge of the divisional forest officerin subordination to the Deputy Commissioner."

ON the 31st May last there was a cash balance in the Hyderabad treasuries of Rs. 51,51,276 against Rs. 56,34,360 and Rs. 56,30,298 for the same date in 1882 and 1883 respectively.

THE Government of India has ruled that the value of "spoiled or damaged impressed court-fee stamps" may be refunded to the actual purchaser, minus one anna in the rupee.

THE block of business in the Calcutta High Court has become so serious that the local Chamber of Commerce has made representations on the subject to Government, and suggested that at least two new judges should be appointed. In the Bombay High Court four judges hear original suits, but in Calcutta part of the time of two judges is deemed sufficient.

AT Quetta the belief appears to be gaining ground that the expedition against the Kakar Pathans will partake a good deal of the nature of a holiday parade. The chiefs of Bori and the other Kakar Sirdars are quite on the side of the British Government, and will join us for certain before the troops enter Zhob, so that the tribal coalition which was the only thing to apprehend falls to the ground completely. From a political and geographical point of view the expedition will be most important, but as a military undertaking it is hardly likely to be more formidable than the march against the Mahsud Waziris.

NEWS has reached India that 800 guns (? rifles) and 200 swords have arrived at Kandahar from Kabul, and that the Ameer has ordered that a stage house should be fitted up at Bagh.

A GOOD deal has lately been said in regard to the confiscation of the property of native traders at Indore by the Maharajah Holkar, and the Allahabad paper brings forward a specific case of oppression and injustice which, if it can be proof, places the high-handed arrogance of the Maharajah in a very unfavourable light. On the 4th instant—so the story goes—the Maharajah summoned before him the trading merchants of Indore, his object being to enforce a claim which he has raised against some twelve firms, including those of Jullack Chund and Rogoji Lall Chund. The claim is a peculiar one, for it arises out of the confiscation thirty or forty years ago of the property of one Raja Bhow, a Minister of Holkar's State. It is now stated on Holkar's behalf that papers have been discovered showing that the firms named were heavily indebted to Raja Bhow, and the Maharajah considers that as the ex-Minister's goods were confiscated to the State, the sums due to him by the traders must be paid into the State treasury. Now, considering the time that has elapsed without action being taken, there seems good reason to believe that the claim is a fictitious one, and so thought the unlucky traders who appeared before Holkar on the 4th instant. They refused to admit the genuineness of the documents shown to them, and even the sight of Rogoji Lall Chund (an old man, much respected among his brother-merchants) being beaten did not cause them to change their opinion. They were thereupon cast into prison, and their property confiscated.

SEVERAL changes are about to be made in the Financial Department:—Mr. E. J. Cooke, for instance, joins his substantive appointment in Allahabad as Deputy Accountant-General, being replaced in Calcutta by Mr. T. H. Biggs from the office of Comptroller, India Treasuries. Then again, Mr. H. J. Brereton, Assistant Accountant-General, Allahabad, takes a month's privilege leave from the end of this month. It appears that Mr. Westland, the Comptroller-General, is not expected back from England before the end of September or the beginning of October, as he takes six weeks' privilege leave from the time his duty with the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways is finished. Mr. R. Ray, M.A., returns from three months' privilege leave to the Comptroller-General's office, and Mr. R. E. Hamilton from the same leave to the Comptrollership of the Central Provinces, displacing Mr. C. E. Crawley, who is, we believe, likely to take leave himself. Mr. G. W. Cline, Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, who recently went home on six months' sick leave, is likely, it is said, to resign the service.

THE Government of India have had recently under their consideration the subject of the district command of Quetta, and as a result of their deliberations they have decided, according to an up-country paper, that as the garrisons to be maintained there must as a rule form a mixed force from all three Presidencies, the command must be treated on the same principle. With this view, the district will not be considered as belonging to any particular Presidency, but will constitute a separate and detached command; and the nomination of the brigadiers and general staff will rest with the Commander-in-Chief in India, whose selection will extend to all officers of the three armies, who are deemed qualified for employment on the brigade staff, whether they belong to the British or to the Indian service—both services being held to be equally eligible. The same paper learns that the Quetta command has been definitively established as a permanent military district and placed wholly under His Excellency's orders, except as regards certain minor questions of supply and discipline, for which special arrangements have been made with the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

KANDAHAR is a Mahomedan country, and Ramazan is a sacred month, but a Hindoo forgetting this fact has got himself into trouble. From the correspondent of a Calcutta paper it appears that he was caught in the act of drinking wine and brought before the Kotwal, by whom, according to our correspondent, he was condemned to a heavy fine and to two months' imprisonment. Still severer was the punishment inflicted on a Mahomedan who caught eating, probably because eating is worse than drinking during daytime in the month of Ramazan, but because the latter was a Mussulman, the former only a Kafir and idolator. Anyhow, the sentence passed on the Mahomedan was both humiliating and painful. He was condemned, with blackened face, to be led through the bazaar and to have his ears clipped. There was more justice in the sentence passed on a soldier who had committed an unnatural crime. He was sent to the gallows. Mockery appears to have a singularly acute sting to an Oriental mind; and the punishment of exposing a man to laughter and mockery by dragging him in a ludicrous attitude through the public bazaar seems a sentence provided by Afghan law for various sorts of offences. The manufacture of soap seems to be in Kandahar a Government monopoly, which is let out to one man for a considerable sum of money. Some unfortunate trader who had infringed against the laws of this monopoly by making and selling soap was condemned to the indignity mentioned above, and to a small fine, and then he was let off.

DR. STUBBS, the new Bishop of Chester, has made some interesting remarks at a school prize-day in his diocese on the importance of teaching German. He even hoped that before long German would be a compulsory subject in every school; for although he would not say that every book written in Germany was necessarily a good book, yet he was quite sure there were more good books written in German than in any other language. That may be very true; but, then, what is a good book? For after all, as Professor Huxley remarked the other day, not every book deserves the name; a certain monograph of 900 pages on the frog, for instance, is not necessarily a literary production. So that there are compensations in the matter. For instance, there are probably more readable books written in French than in any other language; and as for ourselves—well, there is probably more trash written in English than in any other language.

A GENTLEMAN interested in the Nottingham lace trade having written to Mr. Bright pointing out the injury likely to be done to that industry by a measure now before the German Parliament increasing the duties on lace goods, he has replied as follows:—

Free trade intends that you should buy where you like to buy, and sell where you can sell, and that this should be and is the right of every workman and trader. If I understand your letter, your idea is that your present customers in this country should not be allowed to exercise this right. They must buy such goods as are made in Nottingham from the manufacturers and workmen of Nottingham, and not from German manufacturers or workmen; although, and indeed because, these offer their goods at somewhat lower prices. I cannot see the justice or reasonableness of this. The right to buy freely is as sacred a right as that to sell freely, and the customer may justly complain if he is shut out from a cheap market, and forced only to purchase in a dear one. We export more manufactured goods than any other country in the world. We have a greater interest in freedom to buy and sell than any other country, and I should strongly object to any measure intended to tax all our people with a view of sustaining any special industry among them.... Surely with as good machinery, and as much skill and as much industry as the Germans, you can meet them in your own or in any foreign market.

THIRTY sweet girl-graduates of Vassar College, New York, took their B.A. degree the other day and the ceremony appears to have had many novel features of interest. The first subject, which was entrusted to Miss Kittie Antoinette, was "The Theology of George Eliot;" then followed two papers on "Egypt for England," Miss Alice Blanchard declaring that "the freedom of the fellaheen was bound up in an English protectorate by the divine right of civilization to control barbarism," while Miss May Amanda Chapman denounced England as "a selfish and commercial country, not caring for the Egyptians save as they added to her wealth." After a pause, filled up by classical music, came a "strong discourse" on "Imagination in Mathematics," by a lady who maintained that the composition of "Paradise Lost" requires no more imaginative force than the establishment of the fundamental principles of conic sections. Among other papers was a "Study on Nihilism," the fair author of which laid down the doctrine that "the only newspaper which echoes public sentiment in Russia is dynamite." After which, with their degrees tied up in pink, blue, and sage green, the maidens entertained their visitors, showing them everything of interest, "from the 32 pianos, to the 10 ft. by 4 ft. griddle on which slapjacks are cooked." It is satisfactory to hear that the latter apparatus was an object of interest to the learned ladies; the fact that they knew of its existence shows that the higher education at Vassar at least does not lead to indifference to the kitchen.

MILITARY NEWS.

SERGEANT MCCULLOCH, 1st Battalion Berar Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Sergeant Instructor of the B or Captain Higgins' Company at Akola in the room of Sergeant Privatt. The latter officer, it may be remembered committed suicide a few months ago.

IF the proposed camps-of-exercise at Delhi and in the Rawul Pindi division are sanctioned—and of this there is little doubt—efforts will be made to get as many troops as possible together, and to work them hard for about three weeks only, as the military authorities do not wish to interefere with the musketry and other training which must be carried out during the winter months. The maximum of work will be done in the camps with the minimum of useless show and parade. Those who expect picnics will be grievously disappointed.

SOME important changes have been lately made in the Artillery commands in this country. Three of the Lieutenant-Colonels placed upon an unemployed list, after having completed their five years in that rank, have been nominated for the higher commands formerly held by full Colonels in the "Royal Regiment," a rank which was abolished in 1881. These three officers are Lieutenant-Colonels Woodward, Taylor, and McCausland, and they will be posted to Lahore, the Presidency, and Aden respectively. This will send Lieutenant-Colonel Smithett back to Jubbulpore from the Presidency, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson to Campbellpore from Lahore: Lieutenant-Colonel Sadleir, commanding at Jubbulpore, will be posted to Meerut.

CAPTAIN MASON (B. S. C.), Squadron Officer 2nd Cavalry (Hyderabad Contingent), Hingoli, has obtained six months' leave on private affairs within Indian limits. Lieutenant J. W. B. Meade (B.S.C.), Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 3rd Cavalry, at Mominabad, has obtained one year's furlough to Europe. Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Bell, Commandant 2nd Cavalry (now on furlough), has been promoted to Colonel from the 8th ult. Lieutenant A. H. P. Turner, R.A., Commandant Horse Field Battery, received his Captaincy on the 11th inst. Lieutenant F. J. Winter, R.A., having proceeded on furlough, Lieutenant M. Walker, R.A., has been appointed Officiating Subaltern No. 1 Field Battery.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 18.—The barometer is falling over the North-West Provinces, the more central part of the country, Sind and Gujrat, but it is rising elsewhere, quickly in parts of the Punjab, and the depression noticed to westward of Gopalpore has apparently continued to travel towards the Central Provinces, but it is now much slighter, and its centre is scarcely distinguishable. Its influence, however, is still shown in the weather over the Central Provinces and the Deccan, which continues overcast, with some rain. At Poona half and at Sholapore one-third of an inch of rain has fallen, so that the deficiency, though still large, has been reduced in that neighbourhood. In the Carnatic, the plains of the Punjab, and the N. W. Provinces, and over Rajputana there is no rain. The temperature has fallen fast in the Punjab. Rain to-day:—Akyab, 3 inches; Mussoorie, Roorkee, Nagpore, and Akola, over 2 inches; Saugor Island, Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi, Hushangabad, Goa, and Karwar, over 1 inch. Previously, Diamond Island had 9 inches; False Point and Bhuj, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously regtd..	28	05	32	45	30	74	30	98
July 17, Thursday	0	25	...		...		...	
18, Friday	...		1	43	1	59	1	57
Total	28	30	33	88	32	33	32	55
Corresponding date last year	51	97	53	28	49	66	56	04

(18th July, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea Level.	Thermo. in Reading at 10 a.m. Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·541	90·0	WNW	21	0·04
Surat.....	·617	78·5	SW	27	0·83
Bombay	·719	77·7	WSW	12	0·55
Rutnagherry	·792	79·3	W	14	1·67
Karwar.....	·809	83·6	SW Moderate	..	1·19
Mangalore ..	·885	82·9	W	8	0·29
Calicut	·899	78·7	Calm	0	1·48
Cochin	·915	81·5	SE Light	..	0·50
Masulipatam	·749	86·8	NW	16	0·00
Madras	·856	90·8	WNW	20	0·00
Negapatam ..	·862	91·4	SW	12	0·30

MOUNT ABU *V.* SIMLA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—In your issue of the 5th instant, you advocate the claims of Nasick, or Poona, to become the future seat of Government, and you advance good reasons why one of these places should be adopted in place of Simla. But there is another place which is equally if not more central, and possessed in an eminent degree of all the qualities which go to make it a very desirable summer residence for Government, and its numerous offices, now located at Simla. I mean Mount Abu, which lies on the highroad to the Punjab, North-West Provinces, &c., within one day's post of Bombay. Mount Abu has an abundant supply of water, which is capable of indefinite increase at small cost; it is spacious enough for thousands of houses; it is healthy; it is never visited by cholera, and when an occasional cholera patient is brought up the hill for treatment, the disease never spreads; its distance from the railway station by the present road is fifteen or sixteen miles, but there are many magnificent building sites a few miles nearer to the railway than the present civil station, and a still greater number of such sites further distant a few miles, at higher elevations. These may be connected by railway, or by tramway, with the Rajputana, Malwa Railway, at much less cost than that of the Bhore ghat incline, by a line of much better gradient, via the Mungtulla spur, which terminates at a point on the plains near a bend in the Bunas river where its bed is narrow and rocky, with high banks very favourable for bridging. The short distance of Mount Abu from Bombay gives it an immense advantage over Simla in several respects; and if it were connected with the main line of railway by a branch line, or by a tramway, the cost of carriage of European stores over the much shorter distance would make the cost of living very much less than at Simla.

Besides many other advantages which it possesses it has one which, taking into consideration the possible political developments on the North-Western frontier of India, should carry some weight, if its claims should come to be considered, viz., that no point in these parts on the Rajputana railway is so favourable as a starting-point for connecting the Indus by rail with Bombay and Central India as the vicinity of Mount Abu. There would be great facilities for railway construction if the junction were made, say, at Santpur, two miles below the Abu road station, and the new line were carried thence across the Bunas, where the river is narrow, bed and banks rocky, and the latter high and favourable for bridging; there entering the lovely Mungtulla valley, and passing by the end of the Mungtulla spur—mentioned above as being suitable for a branch railway, or tramway, leading up to Mount Abu civil station—and so bringing Mount Abu a few miles nearer to a line of railway; afterwards passing westward into the beautiful valley of ancient Girwar, thence across a level, well-wooded and well-watered tract, towards the old Dâk Bungalow at Beodur, and along the base of the neighbouring range of hills—nearly at right angles to Mount Abu—direct towards Rohri, on the Indus. Fuel, water, lime-stone, good kunkur for hydraulic line, and even marble, would be found in abundance for many miles of the country through which this line would pass, that is, across the Serohi territory and part of Jodhpore, towards Khyerpur. On the other hand, the line already surveyed from Pahlunpur, *viâ* Deesa, would cross a very dry and sandy country, much out up by water-courses, which are flooded in the rainy season; wood for fuel is scarce, and no stone of any sort is to be found throughout the greater part, if not the whole, of the country through which the line would pass; while the cost of a bridge at Deesa, strong enough to endure the force of the tremendous floods and the shocks of huge trees which are carried down by the current during the continuance of floods every year must be enormous.

As to the scenery of Mount Abu, which has often been described as grand and gorgeous, according to the views of different writers, I need not now say anything; but Lord Napier of Magdala, when he visited it in 1866, as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, was so well pleased with what he saw and heard of the hill generally that he went to work at once to select a site for extensive barracks, prolonging his stay on the hill to fifteen days for that purpose, and during an excursion he made across the hills to the Ooria plateau he remarked to some gentleman who accompanied him that, if Mount Abu were fortified, no Power in the world could take it. If Lord Napier could have carried out his own wishes in regard to Mount Abu, some large barracks would have long since been erected at Ooria, a beautiful plateau some 600 feet higher than the average level of the present station, and about four miles distant from it. A strong force could easily be accommodated on the hill, if sufficient buildings were erected; and the tracts around its base would afford magnificent sites for camping grounds for exercise in the cold weather. Another branch line from the vicinity of Mount Abu might be carried across the Meywar territory into Central India, so as to connect other railways with the Abu-Rohri line to afford direct communication between Sibi and the military stations beyond Meywar. However, the proposed line from Mount Abu road station to Rohri well deserves consideration, if the construction of any line starting from near Pahlunpore or Mount Abu should be finally decided on.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel sure that none of the old residents of Bombay will agree with Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee that the Victoria Gardens have retrograded. I would ask those who can remember the gardens in 1869 and 1870 whether in their present state they are not infinitely better than the mere jungle that was at that time by courtesy styled a garden. One can take some pleasure in walking through them now, but fourteen or fifteen years ago most people avoided them. Dr. Peterson is no doubt right in saying that it is not reproachful to call a man a stonemason for the simple reason that, although a man may have learned his trade as a stonemason, blacksmith, carpenter, or engineer, that fact does not unfit him for any other occupation, and if the work he takes in hand is done to the satisfaction of his employers he is entitled to their respect. The way in which Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee applied the word, however, made it a term of reproach, and it is to be regretted that a man of his standing should go out of his way to speak slightingly of a good energetic Municipal servant.

With reference to the disposal of the animals at the gardens, to remove them would be to remove one of the chief attractions of the place. Any one walking through the park will observe the number of people who gather round the cages in which the animals are confined, showing that the general public is by no means indifferent to them. I would suggest that the Municipality, instead of shooting or poisoning the animals, should "launch out" and build better accommodation, and make a show worthy of a city like Bombay. A good deal of rubbish seems to be talked about "scientific" gardening. Give us flowers. DAISY.

WANT OF A MEDICAL JOURNAL IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be very much obliged by your kindly giving the following a corner in the *Bombay Gazette*. Could not our city have amongst its leading papers a medical journal? Drs. Cook, Carter, Hojel, etc., should give the subject their consideration. A weekly or a fortnightly medical journal would be a great boon, and I am sure almost all the members of the profession throughout the Presidency would subscribe to it. The medical officers in charge of the different wards of the Jamsetjee, Gokuldas, and other hospitals would also, I dare say, willingly contribute.

July 12. B. N. K.

TRAINS WITHOUT GUARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public are under obligation to you for calling attention to the false economy of the railway companies in working their passenger trains with only one guard. An instance came under my own observation last evening at Byculla station which might have been attended with serious consequences. After the passenger train from Nasick had received the all right signal and had started for the next station, a third-class passenger was observed at an open door, trying to get into the moving train. Several attempts were made by the police and porters to stop him, but without avail, and last of all the guard tried; but the train was already going very fast, and the guard was knocked over on to the platform, his lamp was thrown out of his hand, and before he could regain his footing the train had got away, and we had to come on to the Boree-bunder terminus without a single guard. It was a fortunate thing that we were so near our journey's end, for had it occurred further off the inconvenience would have been very great. I trust you will take this matter up. The present system is "penny wise and pound foolish."

Bombay, July 17. J. M.

AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 17.

SINCE Saturday last we have had continuous rain. The total quantity registered up to yesterday was 3 inches 71 cents. We want some more showers for our crops.

H. H. the Thahore of Limree has sent the sum of Rs. 2,000 to the authorities here to be used for the relief of the sufferers in the late fire. Rs. 1,200. out of this sum has been distributed amongst the sufferers, and the balance will be devoted to the removal of the *débris*.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT IN BULSAR.

OUR correspondent at Bulsar, writing under date July 17, says:—A good deal of dissatisfaction prevails here on account of the manner in which house assessment is levied. It is alleged that the police confiscate the properties of defaulters, and that the same is sold by the mamlatdar. The landlords state that house property in Bulsar is in consequence not of much value. The rents are low, and the owners cannot afford to pay a heavy assessment rate.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—There is every indication that this Exhibition will be a great success. The number of Visitors is expected to be so large that arrangements are being made for an encampment outside the city. All the space set apart for Exhibitors is already bespoke. We understand that Cadbury Bros. have been appointed Sole Purveyors of the Cocoa and Chocolate consumed at the Exhibition.

A DOSE OF ORIENTAL RELIGIONS.

To take "a dose of oriental religions" another Theosophist pilgrim has reached the coral strand of India. This was not the title of Mr. Wedgwood's lecture last evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, but he explained that it was the reason of his presence in Bombay. The address was the first of a series, and Mr. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar presided at the commencement of the course. The chairman said at the outset he was no Theosophist, but he explained his own position by the fact that he was a supporter of the principles of the Theosophical Society. Next, making clear the position of the lecturer, the chairman described Mr. Judge as having relinquished the fascinations of a lucrative profession—that of the law—and abandoned the proud position of vice-president of the Theosophical Society of New York in order to come amongst the Indian people to study their philosophy and to investigate the hidden truths to be found in the old systems of the country. Mr. Judge was further introduced to his audience as a Buddhist, which the chairman remarked must be to them a novelty in a lecturer, for they had not previously heard a Buddhist in that hall. The lecturer devoted his opening observations to correcting a twice-repeated statement of the chairman that the subject of the discourse was to be "Theosophy and the destiny of man." Mr. Judge modestly disclaimed such a subject as being too large and far-reaching for him to treat in any lecture. Hindostan contains, it is true, no inconsiderable portion of the human race, some two hundred and fifty millions, but, said the lecturer, he thought he could say something upon the destiny of India in connection with Theosophy. The audience, which fairly filled the room, was composed of Parsees and Hindus, and Mr. Judge, who dwelt again and again on the extraordinary intellectual capacity of the young men before him, confessed that for this reason he faced them with some trepidation. Marvellous to relate of an American, Mr. Judge is even worse off than the mate of the Nancy Bell; that nautical hero of the "Bab Ballads" confesses to one solitary joke, but Mr. Judge has none. In the course of his lecture he occasionally presented some of his most serious statements with an added solemnity for emphasis, but in such a ludicrous light as to suggest he was nevertheless guilty of reckless jocularity. He was born a Christian, he explained, and, as far as could be traced, his ancestors were Christians too. But when he began to exercise his reason, he found Christianity a mass of absurdity and inconsistency. Turning to modern science, he found it a mass of materialism which ended in blind negation. But the statements made by Christians put him and others on the right track; the Hindus were to be pitied, it was said, for they worshipped idols and were all going to hell. They determined to see whether the poor Hindu, the poor Parsee, the poor Mahomedan was so benighted, and whether in the books described as old wives' fables there was any spirituality, any solution to the problems of life. They found in the Brahminical books passages as fine as anything in the teachings of Christianity, and in the Zend-Avesta almost every second verse declared "purity is the best good, and happiness is to him who is the purest in purity." Yet these poor Parsees were going to hell? This led them on to the conclusion that in the sacred books of the Hindus, the Buddhists, and the Parsees was to be found an answer not only to religious questions, but to philosophic and scientific questions. Mr. Judge is one of the founders of the Theosophic Society, and he mentioned that at this stage of their discovery he was one night in the company of Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky, when the former passed to him a paper on which was written, "Is not this a favourable moment for the formation of a society?" Both agreed; and thereupon, said Mr. Judge, "I nominated Colonel Olcott as temporary chairman of the proposed society, and he appointed me secretary for the time being." So sprang forth the Theosophical Society. It commenced with fifty persons, and it began to spread. Although they had their eyes on the East, they knew they must commence in the land of free thought. America is *par excellence* the country of newspapers and popular literature, and the society was not three weeks in existence before the storm began. From Mr. Judge's narrative it appeared that the society was nevertheless unsatisfied with the attention they excited, so a grand *coup* was resolved upon. It was decided to cremate one of their members. Mr. Judge's audience might well have shuddered with horror, for to the uninitiated the statement suggested that a devoted member had volunteered to place himself at the service of the society in order to give them a bold advertisement. Dilating on the success of their plot, Mr. Judge added that the burning was arranged under the auspices of the Theosophical Society, as this would give them an additional prominence. The consequence was that for weeks before the funeral the papers were full of references to the burning of the Baron—for the subject had even the further attraction of a title. Some of the papers were funny, some sober, and some serious. "And when we burned him," exclaimed the lecturer triumphantly, "every prominent newspaper in New York asked to be allowed to send a representative." It even became known—whether by some occult demonstration or not Mr. Judge did not mention—that the *New York Herald* intended to devote two large pages to the event. Alas! no psychic phenomena warned them that this crowning triumph was not to be.

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft a-gley."

In this instance the careful plans of Editors and Theosophists were alike upset. "That same night [we give Mr. Judge's own words, his mournful tone cannot be reproduced] a large theatre in Brooklyn was burned down and 300 lives lost, so that we only got half the attention we expected to get." But Mr. Judge had not yet done with the American papers, although to the disappointment of some among his audience he failed to produce the article page which contained the report of the burning ceremony—which would indeed have been a curiosity in a country where cremations are almost as plentiful as crows, and remain unhonoured and unsung even to the extent of a paragraph of print. Long columns of printed matter were put by the lecturer before his audience. "These are editorials, mind you," he impressed upon them in proof that the Theosophical Society in the land of its birth—the domestic occurrence he had previously referred to—was not dead, but, like a lusty infant, was alive and kicking. In England seven years ago such things as those connected with the society were not spoken about; now there were many lords in the London lodge. Such things as lords were to the lecturer trifles light as air. "We have none in America," he observed, but before the intellectual youth composing his audience he dangled them under the aspect of

"Confirmation strong
As proofs of holy writ"

of the universal prosperity of the society and of the fact that its members were innumerable as the sand of the sea-shore. Mr. Judge claimed for the Theosophical Society that it had enlightened the world as to the real character of the Indian peoples and had stopped the consignments to them of the flannel petticoats for which people had been deluded into subscribing thousands of dollars. Should not the movement which had done so much for them have their sympathy? Their books, Parsee and Brahmanical, were full of the truth, but it was being perverted by the theology of the translators. The duty he urged upon his hearers was that they should translate their own books to demonstrate the importance of the study of Eastern literature and to propagate its truths—in the realisation of this work was the destiny of India. Their destiny was not to be found in politics; although an American, he told them that India could not have a better Government than that of England. She was giving India an opportunity to improve itself, and if she would only come to this country and establish a central Government in India it would be better for England and the world. This advice elicited a hearty burst of applause. Let all thoughts of sedition be abandoned. India was not a fighting nation; but even the cooly in the street had a larger brain than the same kind of man in the West. Now was their destiny to be accomplished was the lecturer's last consideration. The answer was—by joining the Theosophical Society.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Lieut C E Jervois, R A, Morar.
aLieut B B Dering Williams 7th Dragoon Guards, Mhow.
a Major Corbett, Delhi.
a Lieut R Crofton, R H A, Umballa.
a Lieut C H Crofton, R H A, Umballa.
a Mr C J Keene, D P W, Ajmere.
a Mr and Mrs C Crommlin, D P W, Ajmere.
Mr H P Hodson, Hyderabad
a Mr R H Wilson, Broach.
a Dr A C Thompson, England.
a Mr G Pitt, Deolalee.
a Mr F W Siddel, Egutpuri.
a Mr R A Lloyd, Agra.
Mr Judge, England.
a Mr and Mrs Whitham, Ahmedabad.
a Mr W Hudson, Ahmedabad.
a Mr James Pickup, Ahmedabad.
Mr G H Curry, Poona.
a Mrs Kinsman.
Mr R Kersnaw.
Mr P A Le M surier, Poona.
General Mallaby.
Mr and Mrs W Scott.
Mr L A Bacheldar, Boston.
Mr F Place.
Mr D S Kemp.
Colonel, Lamb-rt, R E.
Mr and Mrs F W Shallis.
Col Trevor.
Mr G H Bake.
Mr T Wilson.
Mr E Minors.
Mr Wm M rris.
Yapt Griffiths, England.
Dr M Collie, I M S.
Mr G L Burge.
Mr G B Spencer.
Mr G L Trevor.
Mr Brandis.
Mr Dunlop.
Mr Greenwood.
a Dr C M Thompson, I M S.

a Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

BENGAL.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.—The Commissioners for the Inspection of Steam Boilers have reported to the Government that during 1883 there were 882 boilers on the register of the town and suburbs of Calcutta, including Howrah. Of this number 696 were thoroughly inspected in the course of the year. With regard to the remaining 186 boilers, it is explained that 10 were condemned and sold as old iron, 35 were sold, and removed out of the Commission's jurisdiction, and 71 were not inspected because they were not worked during the year, some owing to business being suspended, some as being reserved for the purpose of relieving other boilers in the same establishment when repairs were necessary, and others in consequence of their not being required. The accounts show that Rs. 23,300-14 were realised on account of inspection fees and travelling charges, and the disbursements amounted to Rs. 16,794-6-6, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 6,506-7-3. The provisions of the Act of 1879 relating to the inspection of prime-movers have been found unworkable, and on the recommendation of the Commission, the Local Government have decided to amend the law. In the meantime, prime-movers are not systematically inspected.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 5th to the 11th instant, 3 East Indians, 4 Native Christians, 223 Hindus and 25 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 255 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 253. The deaths

Germanic arces meet. The thing common to all—*Res communis, Communio*. As sole memory of former days there exists the House of "Commons," but there are no more Communes; they have been swallowed up by the manors. The Crofters Commission proposes the reconstitution of townships in certain remote corners of Scotland; but they ought to exist all over the British Isles, and form, as in the ancient plantations and settlements of New England (see the Baltimore John Hopkins University Studies in Political Science), the basis of the social edifice. Tocqueville admirably calls the Commune the infant school for political life. It is sad to think that England no longer possesses so admirable an institution, this alveole of the human beehive, where the humblest individual can take part in the direction of business of common interest to all. Nothing can replace this powerful bond, which attaches the individual to his native village, and to the alma mater, the soil.

One other abuse: The nomination of rectors and incumbents in the Established Church. The patrons of livings are not unfrequently Jews, Dissenters, or Roman Catholics. Is not such a state of things a most extraordinary anomaly?

Whence comes it, then, that with such imperfect laws the English are a great nation? I have already stated that this is due, I think, to their religious principles, which teach them to aim at perfection and to do good each man to his neighbour. Orthodox economy and materialistic sociology tell me that mankind is urged by one motive, and that that motive is self-interest. In England I am surrounded on all sides by churches and schools of all denominations, hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and public parks, all testimonies of a universal devotion to abstract ideas and constructed for the general well-being. I examine the life of the people I meet, and I see that all, from the labouring man to the peer of the realm, devote a great portion of each day to the fulfilment of duties in connection with the different societies or associations of which they are members. This is to be met with to such an extent in no other country, the United States, perhaps, alone excepted. I passed two days with a Quaker family at Darlington, and there I remembered that Voltaire's first three letters on England are in praise of the virtues of this sect. They number only 30,000 in all; but who can say how much not only England but humanity in general owes to these apostles of peace, of justice, and equality, these rigid adversaries of slavery and of worldly vanity? How is it that their philanthropy is at once so active and so efficacious? Because as a rule they follow more nearly than others the Gospel teaching. See, too, all over the country that marvellous institution—the Sunday schools of every sect, with 5,200,771 children, or one in every five of the entire population, and 303,427 teachers. Six hundred thousand persons who willingly gave up several hours of their Sunday every week gratuitously for the purpose of instructing poor children? Is not this a proof, if further proof were needed, of the power of religious sentiment in England? If board schools have been built all over the land, destined in the space of two generations to completely transform the working classes, and if to attain this object the ratepayers have voted 7*d.* or 8*d.* in the pound, it is because here Altruism is Christian charity. If a judicial system which delivers over defenceless honest people on the one hand to rogues, and on the other hand to lawyers, does not end in a general pillage, it is because religious convictions prevent many from enriching themselves by turning the terrible imperfections of the laws to account. Look into the life of the nation and into that of each individual. Nearly all acts of general utility are inspired by the Gospel spirit, even among those who have ceased to believe in Divine Revelation. In England, and more especially in Scotland, the religious life in families so religious an atmosphere, and the habits in this respect are so different to what they are on the Continent, that one would imagine oneself transported to another planet. As, at the same time, both men and women devote more of their time and of their money to objects of general interest and for the general good than here, I think that this second marked difference to us may be attributed to the first. I may, then, safely tell you to reform as soon as possible your bad laws, but to carefully maintain and strengthen your religious principles, for they are the cause of your pre-eminence.

SIR LEWIS PELLY ON CENTRAL ASIA.

At the annual banquet of the Constitutional Union at the St. James's Restaurant, Piccadilly, Sir Lewis Pelly responded to the toast "Our Asiatic and Colonial Empire." He said that 24 years ago, when the late Lord John Russell informed the Government of Russia that it concerned England that the Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara should remain independent under their native rulers—when the word of the British Ambassador at Constantinople was almost law—when Persia craved for our alliance against unprovoked aggression—at that time it might have been sufficient to establish the frontier itself as it lay below the mountains along the right bank of the Indus, and to limit our policy about the Passes to one of observation, good will, and friendly relations with the native rulers actually in power. And he ventured accordingly, after concluding a mission to Herat and Candahar, to report in the above sense to the late Earl Canning, then Viceroy of India. But from that period to the present Russia had continually advanced, and England had as frequently hesitated, remonstrated, or retired, and now Persia considered that our prestige had waned, that we had lost our opportunities, and that Russia was arbiter of the destinies of Central Asia. (Hear, hear.) We could no longer conceive and execute our measures on the frontier in the spirit of self-conscious power, providing for repose, but rather must we consider ourselves as occupying a vast camp against which the first and second lines of possible attack, have been prepared, and in defence of which we must be ready to avail ourselves of all the resources we possessed, whether as preparatory for possible war, for exterior support, or for general conciliation. In other words, we must, first, by all means and with all our energies, endeavour to strengthen and establish our north-western frontier from Peshawur to Kurrachee, as that it should permanently be in the best possible condition for resisting all imaginable attacks, whether of force or intrigue, or of both combined; whether of invasion from one point, or from a combination of lines down the passes, and down the valley of the Karoun and the Tigris; secondly, that we should subsidise and hold well in hand the numerous powerful but little known tribes wandering on the flanks of the mountains between our frontier and the plateaux of Afghanistan; thirdly, that we should tighten and give publicity to offensive and defensive alliances between our Government and the Governments of Afghanistan and Beloochistan, rendering those countries as it were bastions or outworks of our Imperial fortress; fourthly, and without delay, we should secure the independent and permanent stability of Western Afghanistan, including Maimena and the territories of Herat, Furrah, and Laush Jowain to the lake of Seistan, as against western aggression; and that that definition of independent territory should be made in a manner most conciliatory, but equally firm, and that we should risk war and utilize while there was yet time all that we could collect of allies from Constantinople to the Himalayas rather than permit Russia any longer to disregard our interests, and threaten our empire by a further advance on whatever plea (cheers); fifthly, that while giving full weight to the exigencies of diplomacy and of national interests, we should also remember those of the people of Central Asia, that we should bear in mind how grave a matter history will account it that two civilized and powerful States like Russia and England should wilfully and permanently retard or, at least neglect, the development of a continent from Constantinople to the valley of the Indus, while they were aware that but for their own mutual jealousies they could and would do so much in another and a better direction (hear, hear); that acting in that spirit we should endeavour to interest the Powers of Europe in restoring the ancient lines of commerce between the East and the West by modern and improved means of communication, and that while preparing for all eventualities in the most complete manner practicable we should also as between Russia and England endeavour to convert a policy of mutual jealousy, suspicion, rivalry, and competition of diplomatic strategy into a policy of mutual co-operation, political confidence, and commercial and civilizing endeavour in Central Asia. But these conciliatory measures would mean that we should think somewhat more of the people and perhaps somewhat less of the officials than we had hitherto done. It would mean that we should put so much trust in the laws of nature to believe that by enacting that new policy we should really benefit all concerned, and that the current of thought and will among the people interested would set so strongly, permanently, and increasingly in our favour as that we might eventually be enabled to treat Central Asia as a region where civilizing Powers may have coterminous frontiers without necessarily coming to war. (Cheers.)

MEDICAL WOMEN.

It is not yet twenty years since a university in the United Kingdom first opened its doors to female medical students. The application for admittance came from one woman, and not before four others joined her did Edinburgh University half grudgingly enrol them on its lists. The women did well—too well for the male students, and in some cases for medical men, and after four years of success so far as their work was concerned, and failure with regard to the good-will of male students and professors, women were once more shut out. As other courageous women had done before them, our medical women had either to take their degree abroad or be content to walk. But better days were dawning, and their previous struggles were almost forgotten when in 1876 a bill was passed in Parliament by which women were permitted to take their degree in this country, if any of the nineteen examining bodies would open their doors to them. Two Irish colleges did this in the autumn of the same year, and not long after the London University followed suit. Before this, however, a School of Medicine for Women had been opened in London where students might prepare for examination. On the day when this school was started with six pupils in 1874, the door was effectually opened through which women might enter upon a new and wide field of work. Some of the women who before that time had resolutely worked their way up, are now well known in the medical world and have a practice of which many a confrère would be proud to boast. These early pioneers are no longer in isolated positions, the number of female physicians is steadily increasing, and there are at the present time not less than thirty-seven women on the Medical Register. Fifteen of them are living in different parts of the metropolis, and two in Edinburgh, while eight are practising abroad, and the rest have their residences in large provincial towns. But even these may be considered as the vanguard; the army is springing up among the younger generation, and there is every hope that it will in time turn out an able body of veteran practitioners.

The movement in favour of female physicians is as yet too new not to be looked upon with much prejudice, the growth of a less enlightened age; but in spite of that, an increasing number of girls enter year by year upon the study of medicine. The history of the London School of Medicine for Women furnishes an example of the progress made since 1874. At one time it almost appeared as if the scheme must be abandoned from want of support, but before long there was a revival: new life sprang up, and with it new hope and new promises. At present the school in Henrietta-street is, comparatively speaking, in a flourishing condition Thirty-six medical students are undergoing a course of training within its walls, and several have successfully passed their examinations at the London University, the Royal University of Ireland, or at the College of Physicians, Ireland. The idea that a girl must be specially gifted to succeed in the study of medicine is a decaying superstition; any girl of average intelligence and with a good will to work on steadily may qualify herself for the profession. It is considered that it takes on an average six years of steady work to prepare for the London University examination; for the Irish colleges four years are generally sufficient. Nor is the work too hard if carried on in moderation. Some of the students have had to leave off on account of ill health, but this was due, I am told, to the fact that their zeal sometimes carries them away and they forget all other interest except the one most at heart—a mistake by no means peculiar to their sex. They are said to be too ambitious, too eager in their work. And in this it appears that medical students differ from other working women of whom not unfrequently the complaint is heard that want of ambition prevents them from rising in their profession. To judge from appearances, the medical students at Henrietta-street lack neither steadiness of aim nor courage, two qualities said to be essential to their success. Whether solving a problem in practical chemistry, intent on microscopic study or plunged in the depths of a learned-looking tome, they seem heart and soul in their work, and there is no need for the heads of the school to urge them on to their work. The school is open daily from nine to seven, but students have to find their own board and lodging. The cost of a complete medical education, though slightly varying with the requirements of the several examination boards, is about £200. For practical instruction the students of the London School of Medicine are admitted to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road.

The busy years passed in preparation for work are often followed by a tedious period of waiting. There is no need and there is little danger that medical women, after finishing their studies, should lead an idle life, but as yet it is no easy thing to get a good practice. They cannot like men, buy a practice, for the simple reason that as yet there are none to be sold; neither is there much hope of becoming assistant to an elderly physician, with the view of obtaining a junior partnership after some years of hard work and small pay. At present each one must make her own way by her own individual endeavours. It depends of course greatly on the position a woman holds in society whether she soon obtains a practice, and more than one lady doctor has found that one great secret of success is that of making herself heard in public on questions in which she is interested. If the medical woman remembers this, and does not forget the ordinary laws of success in life, she will make her way, and ought after a period of five or six years to be able to earn in town an income of about £500. Many, however, have to be content with less. Women doctors are less suitable for country districts than for a practice in larger towns—first, because women will always prefer a specialist in the treatment of and children's diseases, and do better as consulting physicians than in some branches of the work, such as, for instance, surgery; secondly, with all goodwill and physical strength, there would not be many women who could stand the life of a country physician, who is often called out across country in the middle of the night, and has to brave the vicissitudes of every season. In towns their prospects are held to be decidedly good by those already in the profession. They proceed slowly, but steadily, and are at present doing good solid work both among their private patients and in the hospitals open to them.

The New Hospital for Women, 222, Marylebone-road, established since 1872, is managed entirely by medical women, all of whom have a good private practice. Besides this hospital and the Portobello-road Provident Dispensary for Women and Children at Notting-hill, W., there are several medical institutions for women and children which are wholly or partially officered by medical women. Of these are the dispensaries for women and children at Edinburgh, Manchester, and Bristol, the Mill-street Dispensary at Leeds, and the Midland Hospital for Women at Birmingham. India offers a wide opening for medical women, but according to good authority there is just as much work to be done in England as in Asia, the demand by women for women doctors becoming greater as the first shock of the idea of women physicians is wearing off. Is it right for a woman to study medicine with a view to marry? is a question which has been much disputed. Why no? It is not to be supposed that a woman without private means will enter the career. If she has the means, or if her husband earns a good living, she will be able to keep servants to whom to entrust the care of her house, and good nurses and governesses to look after her children. However busy she may be, there is always time to do as much or more in arranging household affairs as the majority of women of her class ever attempt to do.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ODES TO THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

It will be remembered that some time ago Mr. Barnum offered a substantial sum—five hundred dollars, no less—for an ode addressed to that notorious beast, the White Elephant. Of course it was understood that there should be no ill-timed jocularity at the expense either of the elephant or his master. Mr. B. was not going to give his money for chaff. The odes were to be full of flaming images. They were to be masterpieces of descriptive ingenuity, and embroidered with as much ornament as could be bought for the money. Literary people might turn up their supercilious noses at him, but the great showman knew quite as well what he was about. If soap, or braces, or tooth paste, or fragrant scents could be sung of in rhyme why not a sacred elephant? No less than 72,000 effusions (of various degrees of merit) have been—it is said on good authority—submitted to the critical faculty who constitute the judges. Some of these have leaked out. Here, for instance, is a quotation from one contribution:—

From the purple and passion of rivers
Filled full with bright panthers and priests;
From jungles where juniper quivers
With lodges for fish and for feasts:
With the sound and the shudder of tresses,
With the silence and shimmer of song;
Thou art come to our clasps and caresses
Our Tonga Talong.

The sentiment is decidedly pretty. Here is another in a different style:—

I could not trumpet thick my voice with sighs,
As in a dream. Dimly I then descried
The sad Shakspearian clowns with weary eyes,
Waiting to see me dyed.

The trapeze, flickering, swung from side to side,
The showmen gathered by the electric light.
The bright brush hovered o'er the victim's hide:
Touched—and my flanks were white.

Whether Lord Tennyson, Mr. Swinburne, and Mr. Matthew Arnold entered, as is asserted, for the competition, we are unable to say. Pressure of work may have prevented their doing so. If a well-known artist draws a picture to advertise a soap why should not a poet address his rhapsodies to an elephant? What a mutual advertisement for poet and elephant! We have only space to give two more quotations from these effusions. Says one:—

The poet is more sacred than the elephant.
But the elephant is worth more to the circus manager

Says another:—

Not sacred thou because the Burmese priests
Bow down before thy tusks with solemn hush,
But sacred since thy dark and heathen hide
Was touched by our black brother's whitewash brush.

Out of the 72,000 poets which is the successful one? The volume of selected poems, when published, will be a literary curiosity.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE WEST-END GAMBLING-CLUB.

Mr. Justice Hawkins and Mr. Justice Smith had before them on Tuesday, June 24, in the Queen's Bench Division, the case of Jenks and others v. Turpin and another. It was an appeal from a decision of Sir James Ingham, who had convicted and fined the defendants for their connection with the Park Club, Park-place, St. James's-street. The defendants were Mr. Morris Jenks, who was summoned as proprietor of the club, several gentlemen who were members of the committee of the club, and others whose only connection with the place was that they played there. The case was argued at length some time ago, and the court now gave judgment. Mr. Justice Hawkins went through the circumstances of the case and the statutes passed in reference to gaming, and said that the questions were whether the Park Club was a common gaming-house, and whether it was kept open for the purposes of having played therein an unlawful game, such game, for the purposes of this case being baccarat. After a careful consideration of the facts and of the authorities upon the subject, he had come to the conclusion that there was an abundance of evidence that, in all its essential characteristics, the Park Club House was a common gaming-house, and as such the keeper of it might have been indicted for a nuisance at common law. He did not see that the fact that the use of the house was limited to subscribers and members of the place was a subsidence. If this could be admitted as a defence, then any such indictment might be defeated. No such place was without some kind of restriction as to who should be admitted. A common gaming-house was a place where a large number of persons habitually congregated for the purpose of gaming. He now came to the question whether this was a place which was kept for the purpose of playing an unlawful game; and this was a somewhat difficult question to deal with, for, with a few exceptions, no game had been so designated by statute in words. It appeared from the numerous Acts of the Legislature in reference to gaming that the object was to allow mere games of skill; but to preserve all the penalties for playing unlawful games, and for playing in a common gaming-house other games. Unlawful games seemed to be, first, those which are absolutely prohibited by name, and to the playing of which penalties were attached; and also any games at dice or cards—not being a mere game of skill—were unlawful games by 33rd Henry VIII. He was satisfied that baccarat came within the description of an unlawful game, as being a game of chance and not a mere game of skill. He was also of opinion that Mr. Jenks had been properly convicted of having kept a common gaming-house, and also upon the ground that an unlawful game was played therein. He was also of opinion that the four committee-men were properly convicted, as having acted in the management and the conducting of the house. As to the three players, there was no evidence that they did more than play at baccarat there; and therefore under that statute the conviction against them could not stand, for they had no share in conducting the business. As regarded Mr. Jenks and the members of the committee, therefore the conviction would be affirmed; but as to Fitch, Nesbitt, and Haynes, the players, it would be quashed. Whether, however, these latter might have been convicted of a common law offence was another question. As to these latter they would have no costs, and there would be costs against the other appellants. Mr. Justice Smith, who delivered a separate judgment, concurred.

THE EGYPTIAN TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Transport and Commissariat arrangements during the recent Egyptian campaign met again on June 19, Col. Stanley presiding.

Col. Salmond, R.E., was recalled, and stated that before the special telegraph corps reached Ismailia from England the advance had taken place over a week, and four engagements, including that of Kassassin, had been fought. In order to maintain the communication between the base and the front he organised a scratch staff of telegraphists from the engineers then with him, and they managed to secure the services of an Arab linesman for the purpose of repairing the telegraph wires, which had been cut by the enemy in innumerable places. By these means they managed to keep up the communication until the arrival of the telegraph corps.

Mr. Meyrick, who was principal veterinary officer with the forces in Egypt, was examined at length as to the complaints he had sent home of the hay supplied by a contractor named Cousins, of Liverpool. His experience of the hay related mainly to the period subsequent to the arrival of the army at Cairo. A great part of this hay, he declared, was of infamous quality, not fit for feeding even mules. Many of the trusses were musty and wet inside from heating, and were of a poor and innutritious kind at the best. He attributed the loss in the condition of the horses in Egypt in a great measure to their being supplied with Cousins's bad hay. The truth was, the hay was bad before it even came near the presses and he would not have had it as a gift.

Col. Harrison, who was assistant adjutant-general and senior staff officer on the line of communication between Ismailia and the front, stated that, in his opinion, the regimental transport was incomplete in some instances, but its chief faults were that the drivers were inexperienced in its use; the carts were badly suited to the country, and the loads too heavy. The departmental transport was late in arriving and was incomplete, and its organisation was faulty. The auxiliary transport was also very late in arriving, and it too was incomplete and entirely unorganised. The railway from Ismailia to the front would have answered all requirements in the matter of transport if all the plant had arrived earlier.

On June 23, Col. Tulloch, of the Welsh Regiment, was the first witness. In answer to Dr. Cameron, the witness said that he was in Egypt from January to March, 1882, for the purpose of making a military reconnaissance of the country. He returned to Egypt before the bombardment of Alexandria.

Dr Cameron: After the bombardment, was there any anticipation of military operations against Alexandria by Arabi? Did you make any preparations to guard against such operations?

The witness: I do not think we anticipated that Arabi would attack us. After we had driven him out we had to secure all the gates.

Examination continued: Under the direction of Admiral Hoskins, he went to the Suez Canal, as it was anticipated that Arabi would block the canal by sinking ships at certain points. They had also in contemplation the possibility of a movement against the Sweet Water Canal.

It would have been possible for Arabi to drain the water in the Sweet Water Canal so as to make it useless for transport?—Most certainly.

The witness added he had made a report on this subject for the Intelligence Department. The canal could have been cut and the water let off into sluices. Arabi himself was an ignorant fanatic, but he had good military advisers. Had it not been for M. de Lesseps, he believed that Arabi would have carried out a scheme of blocking the canal, and the English authorities were prepared for such a movement. With regard to the purchase of camels, he had heard a rumour that an order had been issued prohibiting officers undertaking this duty; but as a head of a department he did not consider that the instruction applied to him, and he would have bought as many camels as he thought necessary.

THE FIRST SKETCH OF "FOUL PLAY."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The following is a copy of an agreement which is signed by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault, and which Mr. Liston thinks is undoubtedly the first sketch of "Foul Play." As it affords an example of Mr. Reade's method of working, we reproduce it here in almost its entirety. It is in the form of a letter addressed to Mr. Boucicault:

TITLE.
FIRE AND LIFE.
SUBJECTS.

A Fire Insurance Company to be the focus. In the story, the following method to be used.

The reader to be persuaded, first with the external, second with the internal view, of sham death, sham burning, or arson, and poisoning, real or attempted. A good *coup* for the office to interfere and prevent the last incident, if used at all.

By the external and internal I mean the thing as it appears to the world, all *bona fide*, and the suspicions in the office. Large materials to be collected, and from them the selection to be made.

The Turnpike Road or Fiction.

Since there can be no success in fiction unless the materials are built into the old, old story of love and passion, the thing to be done is to combine the wealthy materials in a story of the heart.

Numberless ways are sure to occur to us of doing this. At present one occurs to me. An insured man, whose affairs are desperate, who loves his wife with chivalrous devotion, simulates death with great art (perhaps abroad), follows himself to the grave as sole mourner, in the character of a pitying country man, a layman, or reads the service over himself as a pitying ecclesiastic. Then the wife marries, is cruelly used, remembers him with redoubled tenderness. Out of this—what struggles! Offences! law! on one side, a yearning heart on the other. Then his uncle, a vast holder of shares in the Fire and Life Company dies, and he has only to tell them he has committed a felony upon them to be a greater man in the office. Complication might keep out of the way till he had got the shares, and then refused to indict himself, or his wife might inherit the shares, and all that sort of thing.

Of course you understand that I am not in love with the above; it is only one specimen out of a score from which we might select the best.

Theatrical Scene.

There is a little churchyard in the City, overlooked by a public office. Let that office be the Fire and Life, do the internal and external business, but if so without suspicion. Here just finished burying himself under the nose of the Insurance Company, looking on with pens behind its ears—or, the other way, suspicious dissatisfaction—doffin with neat silver plate recording the date of birth and death of —a barrowful of stones, or twelve sand-bags, but this would be too ghastly comical.

Method.

Let me begin, as I always do, with some d——d drudgery. My system is learned research and good digestion. I'll collect from my own note-books and indexes and certain attorneys' offices some good, strange, and *true* materials, and lay before you; and then we will begin to hatch the plot of the play setting aside a few good things as fit only for the novel. Horace says it is good to pick out of a great heap; and indeed the above is the best way to profit to the full by your power of hatching plots. For so we shall hatch a big egg instead of a small one.

Business.

Unless Smith and Elder will give £5,000 down for the story, and even if they would, I should advise to produce the story as a serial speculation, in fortnightly numbers at 6d., monthly at 1s.

The enclosed——from Ward and Lock, are the most favourable terms that were ever yet offered to an author.

Ticknor and Fields agree to pay me for early sheets £3 per page *Atlantic Monthly*, and 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the book. But they must advance upon this offer in case of an illustrated work. Put America down £1,000 for the story. The story must be prefaced with a brief notice that the drama is registered, protected, &c., and that we are in treaty for its production, and therefore that any attempt to dramatise the story will be restrained and punished.

Now, if, upon reflection, you are disposed to go into this work with me, and divide the various profits (with an exception), just send me back the little sketch, approved, and I'll begin the drudgery, or pioneering, at once, and tell you of every nugget I find.

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TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883..... £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.
Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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" 1883	£341,2

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,408,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,210 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,00

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

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